The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,949—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 700.
Second class.....Rs. 495.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,130.
Second class.....Rs. 680.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,260.
Second class.....Rs. 760.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1884 Date	Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain. FRIDAY.
L. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th ,,	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 18th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
— 25th ,,	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons.
— 8th ,,	Surat.....	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 15th ,,	Hydaspes..	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L. 29th ,,	Brindisi....	3342	560	J. Reeves.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th ,,	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
— 21st ,,	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 28th ,,	Ganges.....	4146	750	W. B. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara....	2932	500	H. Weigheld.
L. 11th ,,	Clyde.....	4124	750	R. M. Edmond.
— 18th ,,	Surat.....	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 25th ,,	Sutlej.....	4194	700	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th ,,	Thames	4144	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th ,,	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd ,,	Rohilla.....	3000	700	W. Barratt.
— 27th ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
GANGES.....	4136 750	W. B. Andrews.....	11th	Jan.
CLYDE.....	4124 750	E. M. Edmond.....	25th	,,
SUTLEJ.....	4194 750	A. H. Johnson.....	8th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports in Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 90	Including wines.	I Class ..£ 80	Including wines.
II do.... 40		II do.... 30	
III do.... 15	Without foods.	III do.... 15	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. RAFFA RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday..... 1st Feb. ,,
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday..... 1st Mar. ,,

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 98
,,	II do.	do.	,, 70	do.	,, 0
From Naples.	I do.	do.	,, 110	do.	,, 0
,,	II do.	do.	,, 105	do.	,, 0

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 15 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

WHITE STAR LINE.

IDIRECT COMMUNICATION, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "COPTIC," 4,000 tons, 550 H. P., Captain W. H. KIDLEY, belonging to the Fleet of the OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd January, 1884.

Her accommodation has been fitted regardless of expense, being specially adapted for the China and Pacific trade, and is spacious and airy. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.
For other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 20, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,559 500	T. Knox.....26th	Jan. 1884.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550 500	R. Hutchison ..6th	Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA..	3,396 500	J. Harris.....15th	,,
s.s. ARABIA.....	3,550 500	.....	1st Mar.
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,420 490	R. Hutchison 13th	,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent Street, London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th Dec., 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August ., 1883.

NDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch.—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Messes and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1884, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 1st January, 1884, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th January, 1884, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS, etc.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,†
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1/4 seconds per month.
† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE!!
THOMAS COOK & SON,
LONDON, NEW YORK, &c.,
(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA for the issue of through single and return TICKETS for individual travellers starting from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in INDIA available by

ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS, to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued with or without Hotel Coupons.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupés, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi.

Pamphlet of Routes, with two maps, post free 5 Annas.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 10½, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
ELECTRO-PLATED SETS
FOR CHOTA HAZRI OR 5 O'CLOCK TEA
Comprising Tea-pot, covered Sugar-basin and Milk Jug and Tray
Rs. 31-8 Cash.
Electro-plated ware of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Cash Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White .....each	2 0
Superfine Scarlet ..... ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, HERNIA TRUSSES

ABDOMINAL BELTS,
With plain backs and elastic fronts.
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
All best silk elastic.
EUREKA CHEST EXPANDERS
For the cure of round shoulders.
UMBILICAL BELTS
For children.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
Silk Elastic Knee-Caps. Silk Elastic Anklets.
Silk Elastic Leggings. Silk Elastic Wristlets.

SINGLE & DOUBLE CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
COLE'S PATTERN HALF CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
SALMON AND ODY'S PATTERN TRUSSES.
MOC MAIN LEVER TRUSSES.
HUXLEY'S PATENT TRUSSES.
AYRE'S IMPROVED PRINCIPLE TRUSSES.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafes).	
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Tonic-water ... All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	,, 1 0
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE.

LISLE THREAD; White Ground, Fancy Stripes, Navy Blue and Chocolate; Drab with Embroidered Ankles: Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from Rs.	18 to Rs. 30
CASHMERE; Navy Cardinal and Seal; Drab with Fancy Stripes: Inches 10, 10½, 11	...from	18 to 33
MERINO; Plain Colours with Fancy Silk Embroidered Ankles: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	16 to 26
MERINO; Fancy Colours, Fancy Stripes: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	15 to 25
COTTON; Fawn, Navy Blue, Drab with Fancy Stripes; Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to 20
COTTON; Navy Blue, Chocolate and Cardinal; White Toes and Heels: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	13 to 20
COTTON; Fancy Stripes in great variety: Inches 9½, 10, 10½, 11	...from	12 to 20
COTTON; Plain Brown, Stout Quality: Inches 9½, 10, 10½	...from	6 to 12

GENT'S GAUZE VESTS AND PANTS

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, Latest Shapes, Feather Weight.
SUPERIOR WHITE KID-GLOVES.
MILITARY GLOVES.
DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES' BEST BLACK KID-GLOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW GOODS!

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVER-COATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., at the shortest possible notice.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY,

A RICH AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMABY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
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Cases of Instruments.
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Architects' Scales.
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Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
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Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
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Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates
Field Books.
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Mapping Pens.
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Mounted Drawing Papers,
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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
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Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
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UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

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1, East Street, POONA. } JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. } 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view:—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Plateware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED.
PRICE LIST OF
PIANOFORTES.

	Rs.
THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid Walnut, Complete iron frame, check action, 6¾ octaves, Bichord...	400
THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble	450
THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	650
SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT Upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale	725
A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves	800
SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ...	650
SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	750
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame ...	800
THE "DRAWING-ROOM" Grand, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves	900
THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves	1,100
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany Ebonized case with nickel corner plates and Mountings, complete iron frame. The most perfect grand made	1,500
The "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key board	1,300

Illustrations of each instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.
Rs. 2-4 per tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)
GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MITHOFF'S HYGROSCOPES,

NEW and delicate instruments for indicating the aqueous saturation of the atmosphere. They are of eminent utility to industrialists, scientific men, and physicians.

4"	Dial, Ordinary Frame ...	Rs.	15 0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass do. ...	,,	22 8
5"	do., do. do. do. with Thermometer, in Oak ...	,,	30 0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass, with Aneroid and Thermometer, in Oak.	,,	45 0
12"	do., Nickel Watch Frame ...	,,	22 8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
CLARET—		
Household	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Kinloch's Invalids'	30 0	16 0
CHAMPAGNE—		
Jules Mumm's Anchor or Crown.....	45 0	24 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen.....	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	
WHISKY.		
Edina (Scotch) ***	24 0	
Old Head (Irish) ****	24 0	
Do. do.	28 0	
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0

KEMP and Co., LIMITED.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. R. VOL. CORPS. PARELL.
A & C COMPANIES.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS announce that a BALL will take place in the Assembly Room of the Mechanics' Institution at 9 p.m., Railway time, on MONDAY, December 31, 1883.
Tickets 32s. 2.

Lieut. H. C. OGILVIE, M. C.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
LODGE CONCORD, E.C.

THE above Lodge will hold its ANNUAL MASONIC BALL in the Town Hall at 9 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1884.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Ten Rupees each.

Tickets can be obtained from Secretaries of Lodges, and from the undersigned.

With the permission of the R. W. the District Grand Master, Brethern will appear in Masonic Clothing.

A. HOLMES, Hony. Secy.,
Ball Committee.

No. 6, Rampart-road, Fort, 24th December, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber on FRIDAY, the 4th of January, 1884, at half-past 4 o'clock, to confirm the nomination of the members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 21, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A GOODS TARIFF containing full information as to rates and conditions under which goods are carried over this, and connected Railways, will be issued quarterly from the 1st of January, 1884.

Copies can be obtained at the Goods Office, Warl-bunder, at all principal stations, and at the office of the undersigned. Price one anna; and if sent by post, 2 annas and 6 pies per copy.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, 26th December, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST of JANUARY, 1884, CURREY ROAD, station between Chinchpokli and Parel will be OPENED for booking of first, second, and third class Passengers, and also for Luggage and Parcels.

All Local Trains running between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan will stop at this station to pick up and set down Passengers.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fourth of December, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCED PASSENGER FARES DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and-a-half will be issued between any two stations on this Railway from the 22nd to the 31st December (both dates inclusive) available for the Return Journey up to the 10th January 1884, inclusive.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the nineteenth of December 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
22, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DAVE CARSON.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT!!!
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! BALDWINS

THE GREAT MONDAY, DECEMBER 31ST. THE BALDWINS,

In their marvellous and unique Entertainment.
THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT EVER CREATED.
EVERYONE MYSTIFIED.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT ROPE TYING EXPLAINED
So all can do it at home.
THE HANDCUFF TRICK EXPLAINED
So any one can free themselves.
CARD TRICKS EXPLAINED
The Flying Bird Cage Trick EXPLAINED
The Dark Seances and Circles of EDGERTON, the Calcutta medium EXPLAINED
IRON RING TEST EXPLAINED
All explanations given in the bright light on the open stage.
DON'T MISS THIS GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.
THE THOUGHT READING,
AND
BANK-NOTE TEST
will positively be given.
The attention of Spiritualists is especially called to this grand night of full exposures and explanations of the most marvellous mediumistic feats.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11-30.
☞ Educated Natives, Parsee Gentlemen, and Members of the Theosophical Society will be particularly interested in the Materialisation of the dead and in Mrs. Baldwin's Clairvoyant Experiments.
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER,
MR. GEORGE LINGARD.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to state that our SOLE APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is Proprietor of CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART, Bombay (a few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings).
CHUBB & SON.

MACKIE AND CO.'S WHISKY.

WE have just received a small Consignment of this celebrated WHISKY. It is very well known in regimental messes and Government House, Calcutta.
Very old Special.....Rs. 25-8 per dozen.
Very old Laphroay..... „ 22-8 per dozen.
Sample bottle can be had at the same rate.
A Trial is Solicited.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CARTER'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INKS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA.

BLUE BLACK COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING FLUID, flows freely, copies perfectly, and never fades, in 15 oz. glass bottles with wire cork-screw.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle, Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

CRIMSON COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING FLUID, yields a good copy, is remarkable for its brilliancy, does not attack steel pens, and retains its fluidity until the last drop is used, in glass bottles, with brass penrack affixed to neck of bottle.
As. 10 per bottle; Rs. 6 per dozen.

THACKER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

RECEIVED per s.s. Mount Lebanon, a bran new handsome VICTORIA, with removeable driving-box, by Hills and Sons, of London.
An English-built full size LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, in very good order.
One Second-hand DOG-CART with removeable canvas hood, in very good order.
Two miniature circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.
Just received a new MAIL-PHÆTON by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, with conceal steps for a Lady and Lady's back.
Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF
CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, WASTE PAPER, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi-bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A large quantity of grain sweepings, cotton pickings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 14th January next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Mount Nelson Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, fine-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon STEAD, changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and costly household furniture, such as English-made large glass door side board, large black wood telescope dining-table, handsome large 8 light hanging chandelier by Green and Winer, handsome large open carved chiffonier, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome large open carved black wood screen, &c., &c., the property of M. P. Toback, Esq., changing residence, and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st December, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1884, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the Budget Estimates of income and Expenditure for the year 1884-85.
By order of the Chairman,
SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation;
and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 31st December, 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1884, at 3-15 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payment, amounting to Rs. 25,756-4-0, from Surplus Cash Balance, as per details already circulated to the members of the Corporation.
2. Annual Administration Report for the year 1882 and the 1st Quarter of 1883, together with the Review thereof by the Town Council.
3. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 4,443-9-6, being the value of tents destroyed from the Deputy Engineer's Stock return.
4. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, in reply to the questions asked by Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq., at the meeting held on the 31st August, 1883, regarding the recent frauds in the Deputy Executive Engineer's department.
5. Town Council's Resolution, recommending the Corporation to appoint a small Select Committee to consider the several points at issue in connection with the long-standing controversy on the subject of the terms of re-payment of the Vehar Debt.
6. Town Council's Resolution, forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning, as required by Section 137 of the Municipal Acts, the proposed grants by the Corporation—(1) of Rs. 2,000 for presenting an illuminated address and a casket to contain the address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and (2) of Rs. 5,000 towards the public subscription raised for the suitable reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
7. Town Council's Resolution forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1883.
8. Letter from the Acting Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council from 11th October to 31st December, 1883.
9. Notice of Motion, from Mr. D. S. Kemp, of his intention to move "That, considering the large amount of business coming before the Corporation, it is desirable that the meetings should be continued to a later hour than hitherto, and that the Town Council and Municipal Commissioner be requested to make the necessary lighting arrangements for that purpose."
By Order of the Chairman,
SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation;
and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 31st December, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, most compact, the most durable, and convenient in the world for families, sirmstress, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, &c. Price lists and full particulars post free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chief Office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, is always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED CHARMS, &c., suitable for presentation, will be sold at very moderate prices. Enquiries is respectfully invited.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JET JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, beautifully carved. Snake pattern bracelets from 3 to 6 coils, sold very cheap.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE SUPERB and EXCELLENT QUALITIES of EDGE, MAJT & Co.'S ANGRA VALLEY TEAS from Col. Hawes' and Hotta Gardens enable them to hold their own against all keen competition and reduction of prices of Teas from ordinary gardens. 22, Church-gate-street.

JUST ARRIVED and FOR SALE at P. HAMILTON & Co.'s, Sculptors, Byculla. Immortelles with Crosses and without, Porcelain Wreaths, Dresden Wreaths, Beaded Wreaths, with Inscriptions and without, for adults, and children's graves.

BILLIARDS.—Thurston's full size Table. ICES, Ham Sandwiches, Pastry, Comfits, Draught Beer, Wines, Spirits, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

OTTER-HOUND "SLUT" FOR SALE. Apply CHIEF STEWARD, s. s. WESTON HALL.

MRS. PRYER has received ex Assam, Straw Hats, Infant's Cloaks and Hoods, Flowers in all colours, Pompons, Feather Aigrettes, Gloves, &c., Meadow-street.

MRS. PRYER has received ex Assam, new Millinery, Ladies' Ecrinnes in Cashmere, Ottoman Brocade, and Sattienette, Meadow-street.

4-LB. STILTONS in tins, per last mail steamer. Apply Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

MELLIN'S FOOD for INFANTS, Van Houten's Cocoa, Californian Asparagus, all fresh by last mail.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS, Chocolate Menier, French Confectionery, Crystallized Ginger, &c.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

CALIFORNIAN HONEY with Comb, Crystallized Fruits, Bonbon Cossaques, and Toys for Xmas Trees.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

LOST between the Apollo-bunder and Church-gate-street, on Saturday night, a Brown Ostrich Feather. Any one returning it to Mrs. Nicoll, Apollo-bunder, will be rewarded.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING and "WATCHNIGHT SERVICE" will be held at the Methodist Church, Dean Lane (Fort). Commencing at 9-30 p.m. ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

JUST UNPACKED two handsome Miniature Landaus by one of the best Austrian Coach Builders, with the latest improvements and additions. Can be seen and prices ascertained at LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Belassis-road, Byculla.

A HIGHLY respectable and trustworthy person wishes to take charge of an invalid, or children without parents going home, well acquainted with ship duties, and a thorough sailor. Highest references given. Apply to "X." care of this paper.

CIDER, "Apple Brand," bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

GENT'S Patent Leather Evening Court Shoes, Silk lined and highly finished in style and quality. Cash Rs. 12, credit Rs. 13.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited.

£6 000 000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,400,000

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48 pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandez and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a GUZERATI B. A., for the Baroda High School. One with a knowledge of Sanskrit preferred.—Address The CLERK, Baroda College.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES always on hand. Raisais, Rugs, Pillows, Bedding Blankets, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, &c.—V. A. LACKA & Co.

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—A Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian, Jeypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds BURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN CARAMELS BON-BONS, Prize Packets, Sweets of all descriptions Tree Ornaments, &c. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Professor Baldwin, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Columbian (s), from Jeddah; Nepaul (s), Shanghai. Yesterday:—Empress of India (s), Rangoon; Sierra Nevada, Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Abyssinia (s), for Kurrachee, &c.; Assam (s), China, &c.; I. G. S. Dagmar and I. G. ship Czarwitch, Kurrachee; Manceluke (s), Marseilles; Henry Bulckow (s), Persian Gulf.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow evening, commencing at 4-45:—

Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppé.
Duet	Attila	Verdi.
Valse	Floating Spirits	Hecker.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE 2ND E. Y. REGT. BAND.—The band of the 2nd Battn. E. Y. Regiment will not perform in public this evening, but will play at the Esplanade Bandstand during the week, notice of the day being duly advertised.

OPIUM FOR CHINA.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, Captain S. F. Cole, which sailed last Saturday for China, carried 1,5993 chests of opium.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hughenden entered, and the s.s. Scindia left, the dock on Friday; the s.s. Nepaul entered, and the s.s. Sumatra and Assam left, it on Saturday.

LOST.—Rowjee Sumucram reported to the police that on Friday last he dropped a packet of currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 800, somewhere between Narayen Daroo-street and Cazee Syud-street.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dhunjee Nana, a Bannia merchant, was on Saturday last, convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on the evening previous, at the Esplanade, Cross-road, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 10.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Sawitree, a woman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 30-8, the property of Ruckmee, a woman, from her residence at Walpaccady. She was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Jankee, a woman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 68, belonging to three persons. She was sentenced to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at De Lisle-road, Byculla, on the body of Jance Moraree, aged forty years. Deceased was a cart-driver, and had been suffering from pains in his chest for several months past. On Saturday forenoon, while driving his labour cart along the De Lisle-road, he suddenly dropped back, and died within a few minutes. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNUAL DANCE.—The annual dance of the military students of the Grant Medical College was given on Friday evening last, the 28th instant, at the Town Hall. The arrangements were admirable, and the hall was very neatly decorated. The band of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I. supplied the music, and the company danced till early morning. Among those present were several medical gentlemen connected with the Grant College, the Hon. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Justice Pinhey.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT THE SALVATION HALL.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, John Kelly, a seaman, was charged at the instance of Inspector Cobb with being drunk and disorderly on the night previous at the Salvation Hall, Boree-bunder. The evidence of Inspector Cobb went to show that the accused was in the habit of frequenting the Salvation Hall, and that on Friday night he was drunk there, and did not properly behave himself. The accused admitted that he was drunk, but denied having created any disturbance, saying that all he did was to laugh. This, he said, he would do in a theatre, in which light he seemed to view the Salvation Hall. His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 5, and further bound him over in his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 15 to keep the peace for a period of six months. On the accused leaving the court he looked very impudently at the magistrate, and in a half-whisper said his worship had done enough.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A lady who was lately a passenger in a train between this and Ahmedabad, says that the carriage having come to a standstill, she looked out and found to her surprise that the engine and a good portion of the train had gone, leaving the hinder carriages *in medias res*. A coupling had broken, and the driver went on unconscious of the fact, and the telegraph had to be put in action to make him acquainted with his loss. There was thus a delay of an hour and a half. Such an accident on an incline would be serious indeed.—*Bombay Guardian.*

SIR ARTHUR GORDON AND BOMBAY.—The rumour of the appointment of our Governor as Sir James Fergusson's successor has again been revived, in a letter from the Senior Editor of the *Times*, who learnt from an official source at Calcutta that Sir Arthur has come out to Ceylon more as a Commissioner to set things straight than as a Governor. Although quite conceding the probability of His Excellency's next step being Bombay, we fail to see the distinction sought to be drawn between a Commissioner and a Governor; nor can we find, as suggested by our evening contemporary, any solemn asseveration by Sir Arthur in his first speech that death or illness alone would prevent his serving out his full term in Ceylon. All he did say was, that none could tell whether his term would be long and protracted, or cut short speedily.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Saturday at about 8-30 p.m. a private named Dewjeerao Soukur of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., living in a room at the Regimental Lines at Boree-bunder with his two little children, shot his wife, Bhewree, dead with his rifle, and immediately afterwards committed suicide by shooting himself. On the reports of the gun being heard by the sepoys of the regiment an alarm was at once raised. It was then found that the door of the room occupied by the deceased had been fastened on the inside. On a report being made to the Adjutant of the regiment, the door was forced open, and private Dewjeerao Soukur and his wife were found lying dead on the floor in pools of blood. The two children were asleep by the side of their dead mother. No reason could be assigned for the murder and suicide. Both the man and his wife appear to have borne good characters, and the wife is stated to have been a peaceable woman.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on the bodies of the two deceased, Bhewree and Dewjeerao Soukur, at the lines of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., Boree-bunder, when the following evidence was recorded.

Dewjeeram Moray, deposed.—I am a private in H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., and live in the Regimental Lines at Boree-bunder. The deceased Bhewree was the wife of Private Dewjeerao Soukur, ... in my regiment, who belonged to No. 7 a private ... ased lived in the room next to mine, company. De... ab Tanna on the 7th instant, I returned from duty ... her husband, and he when I saw the deceased ar... their country a told me they had returned from ... ntry month previously. They went to their cou... a little more than six months ago, when Dewjeerao had five months' leave. Dewjeerao joined the regiment a year ago. I never heard Dewjeerao and his wife quarrelling. I saw the deceased and her husband in their room several times yesterday. I saw the deceased doing her domestic work as usual. She had two daughters, one aged three years and the other about a year old; she was nursing the youngest child. I last saw her alive at 4 p. m. yesterday. She was then in her room with her children, and was engaged cleaning rice. Her husband was out. I did not speak to her. At 6 p. m. I left the lines and went out, and returned about 7 p. m., when I heard the deceased and her husband talking in their room. There was a light in the room, and the deceased appeared to be engaged in cooking. About 8-30 p. m. I was seated in my room, when suddenly I heard the report of a rifle discharged in the next room, and ran to my door, and when I reached my door I heard another similar report. I came out of my room and found the door of the room of the deceased closed. A number of sepoys collected in front of the door, and some of the men tried to open the door, but found they could not do so, as it was fastened on the inside. The Adjutant of the regiment was sent for, and came there about a quarter of an hour with the doctor. The Adjutant sent a man into the room over the back wall, and he opened the door, when I saw Dewjeerao lying on the floor on his face with blood under him. This rifle No. 365, belonging to the deceased, was lying on the floor beside him. When the door was opened there was no light in the room. Deceased was about 20 years of age. She was not a quarrelsome woman. I never heard her quarrel with anybody. Her husband was not a quarrelsome man, nor was he addicted to the use of any narcotic. Dewjeerao was on duty at Government House at Parell for a week. He returned from that duty about 8 a.m. yesterday. Many women of the regiment visited the deceased during her husband's absence at Pareli, but no men.

Tookaram Burgaya, a private in H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., who occupied a room next to that occupied by the two deceased and their children, was next examined. His evidence corroborated the statement made by the last witness. Witness identified the body of the deceased as that of Dewjeerao Soukur, a private in No. 7 Company in H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I. He further stated that the wife of the deceased Dewjeerao was a woman of good character.

Lieutenant William Barrington Piers deposed.—I am a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 10th Regt. N. I., and live in Marine Lines, Esplanade. A little before 9 p.m. yesterday I was at the regmental mess, when I received a report that a private of my regiment in No. 7 company had fired two shots, that there was now silence in the room, and that no one knew whether he was dead or alive. I and Surgeon-Major Jones immediately left the mess and went to the regimental lines. There I found the door of the room of the deceased closed on the inside. I went to the back of the room, the wall of which does not go up to the roof. I placed a ladder against it, took a lantern, and went up. I saw the two deceased lying on the floor of the room, apparently dead. Bewree was on her back, and Dewjeerao was on his face and side. I came down from the ladder and told the Quarter-Master Havildar of the regiment to go into the room and open the door. He did so, when I and Surgeon-Major Jones both went into the room and ascertained that both the deceased were dead. The rifle now produced, No. 741, but also marked 365, 6th N. I., which regiment has been disbanded, belonged to Dewjeerao; it was lying near his feet. I left it exactly as it was. Dewjeerao and his wife were lying feet to feet at right angles to one another. I placed a sentry over the door and went away. Each man in my regiment is always kept supplied with twenty rounds rounds of ball ammunition, which he keeps in his pouch. He keeps his rifle and accoutrements in his hut. Dewjeerao was a man of good character. No complaint was made about his wife. Dewjeerao had only lately returned from leave. Two children of the deceased were lying asleep in the room when I went in. They were taken away still asleep. I saw one empty cartridge on the floor when I went into the room, and left it there. I saw another empty cartridge taken out of rifle 741 this afternoon by order of the Coroner.

Dr. Francis Jones deposed.—I am a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I. At nearly 9 p. m. yesterday I was in the officers' mess of the regiment, when a report was made to the Adjutant that two shots were fired in a hut in the Regimental Lines. I at once went there with the Adjutant and found the door of the room of the deceased private Dewjeerao closed on the inside. The Adjutant sent a man over the wall at the back, and had the door opened. On going into the room, I found Dewjeerao and his wife both lying on the floor, each in a pool of blood; both were dead. Dewjeerao was lying on his stomach, with the left side of his face on the floor. There was a gunshot wound on the front of the chest, about two inches below the neck; the skin around that wound was darkened with gunpowder. There was another wound under the left shoulder, it was slightly larger than the former, showing where the bullet had passed out. I am of opinion that the wound wasself-inflicted, and that it was the cause of death. On examining the body of the deceased woman Bhewree, I found a gunshot wound in the inner side of the right breast, which was blackened round by gunpowder. There was no wound posteriorly. I am of opinion that this wound was the cause of death, and that it was not self-inflicted.

Police Inspector G. H. Cobb was next examined. He deposed that he found a pouch, No. 800, said to belong to the deceased Dewjeerao hanging against the wall of his room. It contained one complete packet of ten rounds of ball ammunition on one side of the pouch, and he also saw a broken packet of ammunition lying on the floor. He examined it and found it contained only eight rounds. An empty cartridge was also lying on the floor. By order of the Coroner he examined rifle No. 741, and found it contained an empty cartridge case, and that the rifle had been recently fired.

Veeraswamy, the jemadar in H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. I., identified the pouch No. 800 as belonging to the deceased Dewjeerao Soukur.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict:—That the death of Bhewree, woman, was caused by a gun-shot wound inflicted upon her by Dewjeerao Soukur, under such circumstances that the act of Dewjeerao Soukur was culpable homicide amounting to murder; and that the death of Dewjeerao Soukur was caused by his having committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

THIS meeting virtually closed on Saturday, all the matches which count for the medals only having been fired, and the extra "Ladies' Prize" and Instructors' match only remaining to be concluded this morning. We give the following list of the chief scores made in each match:—

MATCH I.—(At Coorla only.)—200,500, and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation. (Each Saturday parade attended between the 1st January, 1884, and the end of the drill season, including the annual inspection, to count as 1 point.)

Prize.	Rs.
1st: A cup presented by Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Esq., value	100
2nd: by Messrs. Thacker and Co.,— A Range Telescope, value	65
3rd	40
4th	30
5th	20
6th	15
	Total.

Co.		h. p. s.	84
D	Serjt. Keess	65	
D	Sergt. Boylett	62	
	Colr.-Serjt. Jefferies	62	
	Vol. W. Stephens	61	
E	„ Whitehead	61	
B	Capt. Brown	60	
D	Vol. Fido	59	
C	Corpl. C. H. Butler	59	
B	Vol. Hall	59	
E	„ Stacey	58	
B	Lce.-Corpl. English	58	
C	Lce.-Corpl. E. Thomas	57	
A	Serjt. Devlin	56	
C	„ McCloughin	55	

MATCH II.—"The All Comers."—(At Coorla and Poona.)—200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

Prize.	Rs.
1st	60
2nd	30
3rd	20
4th	15
5th	10
6th	5
	Total.

Co.		h. p. s.	84
G	Colr.-Serjt. Steid	Poona	72
E	Vol. Stacey	Coorla	68
H	Sergt. Murray	Poona	68
	Armourer Sergt. Tooth	„	65
E	Corpl. Da Cruz (d. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol.)	Coorla	64
C	Serjt. Keess	„	63
A	Sergt. Devlin	„	62
E	Vol. Whitehead	„	61
B	Vol. Hall	„	61
D	Sergt. Boylett	„	60
H	Colr. Sergt. Turner	Poona	60
H	Vol. Davidson	„	59
C	„ Butler	Coorla	59
H	Sergt. Mawhood	„	59
H	Vol. H. Smith	Poona	59

MATCH III.—The Adjutant-General's Prizes. 600 700, and 800 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

Prize.	Rs.
1st: a Cup, value	100
2nd: Silver watch, value	60
3rd: Travelling Clock, value	40

Presented by Genl. Annesley, Adjt.-Genl., Bombay Army.

4th	25
5th	15
6th	10

MATCH III.

Co.		h. p. s.	84
C	Corpl. Buttler	Coorla	66
D	Vol. Stephens	„	63
H	„ Davidson	Poona	62
C	Lce.-Corpl. Thomas	Coorla	59
B	Capt. Brown	„	58
G	Vol. J. An...	„	58
E	„ W. F. Whi...	„	58
E	Stacey	„	58
H	Sergt. Murray	Poona	58
B	Vol. Hall	Coorla	57
H	Colr.-Sergt. Turner	Poona	57
D	Serjt. Boylett	Coorla	56

MATCH IV.—At Coorla and Poona. His Excellency the Governor's Cup.—600, 700, and 800 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position regulation.

Prize.	Rs.
1st: A Cup, presented by H. E. the Governor, value	100
2nd: Cup presented by Messrs. Nansey Khyraz, value	50
3rd: Messrs. Hamilton's ice Bucket	30
4th: Mr. Bridger's Champion Cue.	15
5th	10
6th	5
	Total.

Co.		h. p. s.	84
E	Vol. W. F. Whitehead	Coorla	70
C	Lce.-Corpl. E. Thomas	„	66
C	Sergt. T. McCloughin	„	61
B	Capt. R. S. Brown	„	60
B	Lce.-Corpl. T. M. English	„	59
H	Lieut. Macnee	Poona	57
G	Captn. Phillips	„	57
G	Colr.-Sergt. Steid	„	57
B	Vol. O. Hall	Coorla	55
H	Sergt. Murray	Poona	55
C	Sergt. Keess	Coorla	55
D	Sergt. Boylett	„	54

MATCH V.—At Coorla and Poona. Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s & Messrs. Thorpe & Co.'s Prizes.—700 and 800 yards, 10 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

		Rs.
Choice of Silver Tankard or Picnic Case. Prize.	1st prize, a Silver Tankard by Treacher and Co., value	100
	2nd prize, by Messrs. Thorpe and Co., a Picnic Case, value	100
3rd		50
4th		25
5th		10
6th		5

Co.		h. p. s.	80
B	Capt. R. S. Brown	Coorla	60
E	Vol. W. F. Whitehead	„	59
D	„ E. Fido	„	58
D	„ W. Watkins	„	55
D	Serjt. W. Boylett	„	54
C	„ J. E. Keess	„	53
C	Corpl. C. H. Buttler	„	51
G	Colr. Sergt. Steid	Poona	51
H	Colr. Sergt. Turner	„	51
G	Vol. Clabby	„	51
H	Serjt. Murray	„	50
E	Vol. Stacey	Coorla	49
C	Lce. Corpl. Thomas	„	49

MATCH VI.—At Poona and Coorla. Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co.'s Prize; the conditions of which are as follows:—(1) Winners of Rs. 100 and upwards in the Association Meetings of 1881-82 or 1882-83 to give 6 points. (2) Winners of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 at either of those meetings to give 3 points. Distances 200 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, regulation.

Prize.	Rs.
1st: a gold watch by Messrs. Favre-Leuba and Co., value	170
2nd: a pair of marble vases presented by Mr. Macropolo	40
3rd	30
4th	20
5th	15
6th	10

Co.		h. p. s.	56
H	Sergt. Mawhood	Poona	46+6=52
D	Vol. McKinnon	Coorla	45 6 51
H	„ Carvalo	Poona	45 6 51
H	Lieut. Macnee	„	43 6 49
C	Vol. Buttler	„	43 6 49
E	Vol. Stacey	Coorla	41 6 47
E	Major Wyer	Poona	41 6 47
H	Vol. Davidson	„	41 6 47
B	Serjt. Jefferies	Coorla	40 6 46
G	Colr.-Serjt. Steid	Poona	45 0 45
D	Vol. Stephens	Coorla	44 0 44
E	Vol. Whitehead	„	43 0 43
B	Capt. Brown	„	43 0 43
H	Sergt. Murray	Poona	43 0 43

MATCH VII.—The N. R. A. Silver Medal.—(At Poona and Coorla.)—200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance; position, as at Wimbledon.—(Afternoon.)

Prize	Rs.
1st: The N. R. A. Silver Medal.	
2nd: Messrs. B. Phillips & Co.'s Prize.	

Co.		h. p. s.	105.
G	Sergt. Keess	Coorla	88
G	Colr.-Sergt. Steid	Poona	81
H	„ Turner	„	79
E	Vol. Stacey	Coorla	78
B	Capt. Brown	„	77
H	Sergt. Mawhood	Poona	77
H	Vol. Davidson

BENGAL.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE EXHIBITION.—The enterprising Mr. Joubert could have had no reason to complain of his receipts on Tuesday. From morning till night the Courts of the Exhibition were thronged with eager sightseers of many nationalities, to whom, in the opening of the Jewellery and Fine Art Court yesterday for the first time, an additional attraction was afforded. In the afternoon a band of native amateurs discoursed the national music to the great satisfaction of an audience, almost exclusively natives, to whom the quadrangle of the Museum, where the performance took place was, for the time being, abandoned. In the evening the Band of the Native Infantry regiment performed; and a magic lantern, of a very superior order, depicted Indian scenery, natural and characteristic, with episodes of the late Egyptian campaign to an appreciative audience. We should not omit to mention the presence, in the quadrangle on Christmas Eve, of a native dwarf.—*Indian Daily News.*

BILLIARD MATCH.—A well-contested match at billiards, for 1,000 up, was played on Saturday night, at the Waterloo Hotel, between Mr. Bridger of Bombay, and Antone, a well-known marker who hails from the same presidency. The match was played on a "Champion" table, the only public one, we believe, in Calcutta. The size of the balls was 2½ inches, a size which is large even for an ordinary table, and therefore, on this occasion, there were very few half breaks, Antone's biggest being 35, and Bridger's 25, the former winning by 124 points. We understand that the proprietor of the hotel offers to back Antone against Stanley for Rs. 500, if the latter will concede 600 points on this or any other champion table, the balls being of the size abovementioned.—*Englishman.*

THE EXHIBITION.—Notice is given that the jurors will begin the work of judging exhibits and making awards in the Calcutta Exhibition on the 2nd January. The attendance during the last two days (a correspondent writing on December 28 says) has surpassed all expectation, European and native visitors from the mofussil having crowded the courts. This being Christmas week is one of great festivity in Calcutta, and further entertainments are promised, as a generous response has been made to the proposal to entertain the Behar Mounted Rifles and visitors from the planting districts. The former arrived to-day and proceeded to their camp, at Ballygunge, being played in by the bands of the 6th Warwickshire Regiment and 17th N. I. They mustered in great strength, and as they passed through the streets created quite a sensation. In equipment and general turn-out they were all that could be wished, and a more soldierly-looking body of Volunteers it would be hard to find. The Calcutta Mounted Company turned out to meet them.

THE NIZAM AT CALCUTTA.—On Thursday the Nizam paid a visit to the Viceroy at Barrackpore, His Highness being accompanied by Mr. Durand, Officiating Foreign Secretary. He returned to Calcutta in the evening. His Highness appears to be thoroughly enjoying himself in Calcutta. He attended the performance of the Lilliputian Opera Company on Boxing Night and will visit Wilson's Circus to-night (28th).—*Pioneer's* Correspondent.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. James Frederick William Harvey, employed for many years in the office of the Administrator General, was found lying dead in his bed on Christmas morning. Mr. Harvey, accompanied by one of his brothers, had been to the Great Eastern and other establishments which exhibited on Monday evening, and returned home in a gharry at two in the morning. He was taken out insensible, and put to bed. On Christmas morning he was found lifeless, and medical assistance was at once called in, but Drs. Stuart, Sircar, and Sandel, who were consulted, pronounced him dead. The *post mortem* examination showed that deceased had died of apoplexy.—*Statesman.*

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—An immense audience gathered together on Wednesday night to see what Mr. Wilson had provided for them this season in the way of an entertainment, and they must have gone away well pleased. The applause which met each and every performer was deafening. The usual entree by nine ladies and gentlemen of the company opened the proceedings, followed by Miss Rose Ridgway who performed cleverly on the rolling globe. The Misses Nunette Lockhart, Rosie Lee, and Adele gave their well-known acts which were thoroughly appreciated. Pigeons under the guidance of Miss Fogardus went through some tricks, clearly demonstrating what can be done in the art of training birds. Lord William was as sprightly as ever, and the Bounding Jockey has still retained his old cunning in jumping off the ground on to his bare backed steed. The Ridgways are a very clever and amusing family. They displayed great taste in the musical line, and their orchestra, the instruments of which consisted of a batterie de cuisine, was original as well as good. They richly deserved the double encore accorded them. The children of the same family danced neatly, and a little tar averaging five summers went through a horn-pipe in true nautical style. A really marvellous performance was given by Holtum and Anna, the man handling heavy shots as if they were mere footballs. This act terminated by a shot fired out of a cannon by the woman and caught with dexterity by her partner. Mr. Wilson has to be congratulated on his clowns. They are far above the common run. The hog-tamer with his performing animals concluded the evening, and this is the only part of the entertainment to which exception can be taken. Altogether Mr. Wilson has introduced to Calcutta a company which is far above the average, and one which will meet with success during its stay in the capital.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A BRAVE MADRAS NATIVE.—A very serious and what might have been a fatal accident occurred at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 6th instant. The steam launch belonging to the Marine Survey party had been out all day taking soundings, and was coming in between half past four and five o'clock. Both Captain Falle and Mr. Beaumont with steering the oars, and when they had got the launch into the surf she suddenly broached to and half filled with water, very near putting out the fire. Mr. Beaumont was pitched overboard, and floated nearly a hundred yards away. A native of Vizagapatam, by name Garikanna, seeing the gentleman plunged in, swam to him, and held him up. There was a strong ebb tide running out, and they were both carried out to sea. A boat and two catamarans were sent out as soon as possible, and Mr. Beaumont and his brave rescuer were picked up, the former quite exhausted. Although a good swimmer, yet being encumbered with his clothes and the water being very cold, Mr. Beaumont says that he would have had no chance had Masain not come to his help. The Port Officer has forwarded a recommendation to the Collector that Masain should receive some substantial recognition of his gallantry. The Royal Humane Society should be acquainted by the Port Officer with the full circumstances of the case.

ROCKET APPARATUS AT VIZAGAPATAM.—A correspondent writes to us under date the 10th inst:—"In Mr. Garstin's time a Volunteer Corps was raised to work the life saving rocket apparatus, and a volunteer crew was raised to work it. When the novelty of the thing wore off enthusiasm died out, and as no one took sufficient interest in it to keep the volunteers together by periodical drills, of course the whole thing fell through. An attempt is being made by the Acting Port Officer to revive this corps and he has succeeded in getting about twenty names already. It does seem the height of absurdity to have a rocket apparatus here and no one who knows how to work it. Five years ago two ships were wrecked here and a large loss of life occurred. Then there was no apparatus; now that there is one the same fatality might occur us, though we have one, no one has any idea how to use it."—*Madras Mail.*

HON'BLE MISTER.—A correspondent asked us in our issue of Wednesday, whether persons, "Honourable" by right of official position, should not put the little word "Mr." between the "Hon'ble" and their initials. To this we replied that a man who is merely an ex-officio Honourable should be called the Hon'ble Mr. Jones, or Smith, or whatever his patronymic may be; while a man who is the son of a peer enjoys for life the right to be called the Hon'ble Charles Fitz Battleaxe, or otherwise. Since Wednesday, we have been reminded that when the Prince of Wales was in Madras, a list of people commanded to meet him at dinner, was submitted for his inspection. On it was written, among other names, that of "the Honourable William Robinson," "Whose son?" asked the Prince. When he found that the distinguished "Bobbins" was an Honorable only by right of his Councillorship, His Royal Highness at once pointed out the mistake, and added "Mr." with his own pen. No higher authority is wanted on such a subject.—*Madras Mail.*

THE RAMESVARAM CANAL.

MESSRS GRINDROD, JENKINS and Co., of Colombo, the Agents of the Company to be formed for the construction of the Rameswaram Canal, have notified their acceptance of the conditions imposed by the Board of Revenue, viz., the payment in cash of Rs. 200 an acre for the land required, the maintenance of whatever ferries may be needed to meet existing rights of way, and the payment of compensation to any tenants which it may be found necessary and competent for the Board to oust from their holdings. It is proposed to cut the canal in a direct northerly line through the island into Palk's Bay from the Gulf of Mannar. Its width will be 900 feet, and its length from south to north 2 miles and 360 feet. The southern entrance will be protected by the Kurusadi and Shingle Islands. The land required for the purpose will amount to a little over 225 acres, and the cost to the proposed Company of its acquisition will amount to a trifle short of Rs. 52,000. The only line of road which the proposed canal will cut is the main road from Paumben to Rameswaram, and across it the Agents propose to place a swing bridge, but as the Manager of the Ramnad estate, to which the land belongs, is in favour of the construction of an iron draw-bridge, the matter has been referred for the opinion of the Public Works Department. As the canal will also interfere with the telegraph line the promoters of the company will be required to arrange for either raising the wires so as to place them out of reach of the masts of passing vessels, or to lay a cable along the bed of the canal. Only one temple will need to be demolished and for this the company will have to allot another piece of ground for its reconstruction.—*Madras Times.*

CHINA AND FRANCE.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CANTON.

WE learn from the *China Mail* that the Chinese Admiral P'ang Yuk Lin, Imperial Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Provinces, who was recently ordered to proceed from the Yangtsze Kiang to investigate the state of affairs on the two Kwang frontiers, landed in state at Canton on the 3rd December. He has with him a force of troops 2 to 3,000 strong, and after his arrival there was served on all foreigners in Canton an official intimation purporting to be issued by the Admiral to the following effect:—

"I, P'ang, Imperial Commissioner, do publicly notify that, as the French are about to make war against China, it is necessary that our nation should make proper preparations; and it is also desirable to give notice to every foreign country which has for many years been in treaty with the Chinese Empire that war is imminent. His Majesty the Emperor desires to treat all people, foreigners and Chinese, alike, whereby every one may reap the benefits of His Majesty's benevolence. China does not wish needlessly to make war with foreign countries. Every nation knows that the French have been fostering ill-feeling towards us, by their interference in Annam, over which China has held sovereignty for myriads of years, Annam sending annual tribute to the Emperor in acknowledgment of our suzerainty. The French (aware of all this) presuming on their strength, have acted arbitrarily and in violation of their treaty with us, and have made war in Annam. China has for a long time wished to send assistance to her vassal Annam, but fearing that the peace hitherto observed between the two countries might thereby be broken, has until now refrained from affording such assistance. The French Minister Monsieur Tricou, arrived at Tientsin about a month ago in a French man-of-war, and it was reported it was his intention to despatch other French vessels of war to attack Canton. This, however, was probably only a mere ruse on the part of the French to frighten the Chinese; but it is difficult to fathom the truth or falsity of the rumour. The Emperor, angry at these reports, has despatched me to Canton to assume the military command here; and I have got together all the available forces both on land and at sea, with the object of defending Canton from the French should they attack us. France will be responsible if war ensues. In the event of war, however, the vessels of neutral nations may be mistaken, by the Chinese, for those of the French, and difficulties may be occasioned thereby. It is therefore my duty to issue this notice. The Chinese Government has already issued a notice to the various foreign legations, but I must, notwithstanding, let it be known, so that foreign merchants may remove their goods and effects in time before the fighting actually commences. Neutral vessels must also observe the treaty stipulations, and the rules of international law. After this notice, neutral vessels which may be captured by the French cannot blame China for not having given them warning, and this caution also refers to any merchandise which may be destroyed during the fighting on land. All claims for compensation must be made on the French and not the Chinese. By reason of one nation breaking the treaty, it will be seen all those in treaty with China must suffer. Other nations should calmly discuss the matter and see which party is the aggressor. It is for the foregoing reasons I publish this special proclamation. 4th day, eleventh moon, ninth year Kwang Su."

In the course of a day or two, however, this notification was stated to be a hoax, got up by some clever rogue with a view to provoke an attack on foreigners, and it was very successful in the following letter from the *China Mail's* Canton correspondent shows:—

"Canton Dec. 6.—The so-called proclamation of P'ang is found to be spurious; the only proclamations he has issued are those calling upon all brigands, thieves, &c., to enlist as soldiers, and recommending foreigners to keep out of the city. Yesterday, the streets were very excited; the mischief has been averted, and the talk is that P'ang has come to turn out the foreigners. Yesterday a riot took place in the city, and a Chinese chapel, erected at the expense of native Christians, was pulled down. The mob was dispersed by the military; a quantity of guns were left behind. The arrival of troops yesterday, who landed at Shameen steps, caused quite a commotion, the people calling out in the streets that the new soldiers of P'ang's were the Shameen devils, or foreign devils. What the next development will be I don't know."

The Canton correspondent of the *Daily Press*, however, is a little sceptical as to its having been a hoax. "He says:—With reference to the somewhat strangely worded and most certainly mischievous and inflammatory proclamation purporting to have been issued by H. E. the High Imperial Commissioner P'ang Yu-Lin, a translation of which I have already sent you, a report is now current that H. E. P'ang, denies all knowledge of this precious document and disavows responsibility for its appearance. The presumption is, however, that document such as this would not have been so extensively circulated as this was for several days without the connivance or assistance of the local authorities. Blocks would have to be cut and considerable preliminary expenses incurred in its issue. It must also be remembered that for forgery of so gross a nature as this would be, provided H. E. P'ang's disavowal possesses a grain of truth, the punishment is almost certain decapitation so that it is hard to believe persons could be got to take so great a risk as the printing and publication of a spurious document, as this is now alleged to be, for the mere sake of showing dislike of or contempt for the foreigner."

THE *North China Daily News* published the following translation of the note addressed to the Treaty Powers by the Chinese Government:—"It is well known to all nations that Annam has been tributary to China for more than two hundred years. It was China that granted to the rulers of Annam the title conferring upon them the power to govern; and during the whole time Annam has sent Ambassadors and tribute to the Throne at Peking. From the reign of Tung Chih to the present time outlaws have been making much trouble in the country round Bachninh. The Annamese Government have frequently asked the Government of China for soldiers to fight these rebels, and the Chinese Government have, of course, accordingly sent troops over the frontier to assist them in the disturbances, but the fighting lasted over ten years and the money expended amounted to more than Tls. 10,000,000. As Annam is a tributary state to China of course China did everything to protect her, and this also is a fact well known to all nations. Now, however, France takes Bachninh, Hanoi, and Namdinh, and seems to be inclined to go to war. China, on the other hand, looking to the interests of commerce, does not like to begin a war on account of such trifling circumstances. It seems to us that France relies too much on the law of might against right. At the time when the present Emperor had just come to the throne, and when the whole of Annam was being plundered by rebels, the late Empress Regent, just as his anticipations of profit have been exceeded by the reality in the one case, so it may be expected they will be similarly exceeded in the other.—*Land and Water.*

ACTING IN EARNEST.

IT is well known that during those hours which the late Mr. Charles Dickens devoted literary labour, so thoroughly did he throw himself into the different characters of his works, that for the time being the thought, plotted, spoke, and acted only in their respective persons, forgetting altogether that he was either a novelist or Charles Dickens, or indeed any other than that particular individual whose portrait had so long by mental intercourse become indelibly implanted on his mind. To the habitual practice of this trait, therefore, a very large proportion of his success is to be attributed; for it must always be maintained that in the truthful delineation of character—and each individual character embodies a variety of the human passions—all the genius of an exceptionally qualified novelist or dramatist is to be traced; and he who can so completely identify himself with the creations of his imagination as to sink in them the consciousness of his own personality, must be a consummate actor. To realise, or personation, as natural as it will be impressing and attractive. And if this be true of an author, with how much greater force must it not apply to an actor, who becomes at once the instrument or the interpreter of the dramatist, and whose business it is to represent faithfully all those emotions which have been allotted to the character that he impersonates? It is therefore not only necessary that the *histrio* act his part with all due intelligence, and with every attention to details in the matter of costume and other accessories; but he must actually *feel* the character—to lose himself so completely that, for the time present, he become in turn Othello, Macbeth, Romeo, or any other of those personages which his art calls upon him to assume. This characteristic anecdote, while illustrating this fact, has lately been reported—On the authority of M. Jules Claretie—touching upon Salvini's conception of Othello. It appears that once evening the great tragedian was sorely pressed by a party of friends to give them as a recitation the last monologue of Othello. At length he consented, and after a few moments' pause, and began in that deep, sonorous voice which few members of his profession have been so gifted. But suddenly, and in the middle of a line, he paused, then, with a gesture significant of disappointment, exclaimed: "No; it is impossible! I am not equal to the situation; not prepared for the supreme anguish. In order to render the frantic despair of Othello, I need to have passed through all his tortures. I need to have played the whole part. But to enter thus the soul of a character without having gradually penetrated into it—I cannot; it is impossible!" Salvini is moved by the association of his part; and from the moment that he steps on the stage, he is no longer Salvini, but Othello, Lear, or any other of Shakespeare's masterpieces. It is peculiarly said in Italy, that Salvini always carries in his pocket a free pardon, signed, by Victor-Emmanuel, and countersigned by the Minister of Justice, in case when he plays Othello, of his smothering Desdemona in downright earnest. Another impassioned actor of this very highest class was the late Joe Mackady. "I have often watched him," writes Mr. George Augustus Sala, "from the flies before he went on, standing at the wing, apparently lashing himself into the proper frame of excitement needed for the particular part which he was playing and muttering meanwhile in a seemingly incoherent manner to himself. But I have been assured that these utterances were by no means incoherent, and that profoundly identifying himself with the part, he unfeignedly believed himself, for the nonce to be Hamlet, Macbeth, or what not, and would hold the most passionate discourse with himself touching the guilt of Claudius, the grey hairs of Duncan, and the potency, gravity, and reverence of the Signory of Venice, his very noble and approved good masters. On one occasion, immediately after the curtain had been rung up on the first act of *Macbeth*, an unlucky gas-man, who was painting a peasant girl bearing upon her head an earthen jar just filled from the fountain, or a pretty dame in rich sadroon-hued robes protected from the sun's rays by the skiadeion, held aloft by female attendants as seen in some of the bas reliefs brought from Persepolis. Sheltered in the same luxurious way is the profligate noble Claudian Andates, whom, in the person of Mr. Wilson Barrett, he makes his appearance on the scene with great pomp of clients and retainers and Scythian guards bearing scourges, besides one attendant-slave, represented by a lad manifestly of African race. From certain hints in a published letter by Mr. Godwin we gather that an even more effeminate entry has only been dispensed with in deference to Mr. Barrett's objections. The sad truth is that there has been a slight revolt on the part of Mr. Barrett against Mr. Godwin's archæological tyranny. No doubt it is hard to have discovered in the Museo Borbonico the "only known portraiture of a Roman litter in existence," and then to find that your leading actor declines to get into it; and not less hard to have designed an unimpeachably accurate costume exhibiting the "latus clarus of the senatorial order," only to see it "declined as too garish." But Mr. Barrett, who prefers a white toga richly ornamented and embroidered with gold fringes, and a mantle of crimson silk, is doubtless of the opinion of the famous French actress who delighted in historical accuracy "*quand cela me va*"; and indeed we have in this same p'ay, in the case of an unfortunate Tetrarch of Charydes, played by Mr. Charles Hudson, an instructive warning of the possibility of being highly archæological, but at the same time extremely ridiculous of aspect.

But it is time to give our readers some notion of Messrs. Wills and Herman's story, which is in truth no other than that of our old friend Cartaphilus, otherwise Josephus, otherwise Ahasuerus, which from the days of his first appearance in the Latin chronicles of Roger of Wendover down to those of Southey and Godwin, of Eugene Sue, Heine, and Wagner, has so often been modified to suit the whim of the novelist, the poet, and the playwright. Mr. Wills himself, though Mr. Herman lays claim in this instance to "the plot, story, and construction," leaving the dialogue only to his fellow labourer, is one of the very latest of these manipulators of the old legend, his "Vanderdecken," in which Mr. Irving placed the part of the spectral hero some four or five years ago—being only another version of the same fascinating old story, with variations derived mainly from Heine and the opera of Der Fliegende Hollander. The fundamental idea of Claudian is indeed almost such that which underlies all these variations upon the legend of the "Wandering Jew," the differences being non-essential. Claudian is a profligate, a sensualist, a contemner of the new faith, and like the young Emperor Julian, who has just succeeded to power, a persecutor of the Christians. Unhappily, a beautiful Christian slave woman, one Serena, played by Miss Emmeline Ormsby, is about to be sold at the moment when Claudian arrives upon the scene, and Claudian, struck by her beauty, wickedly outbids her husband, Theorus, a sculptor, represented by Mr. Frank Cooper, who had hoped to purchase her liberty with his hard-earned savings. Worse still, he pursues the affrighted wife into the cell of the Holy Clement, where, in defiance of sanctuary, he answers the anchorite's warnings by stabbing him to death. Dying, the venerable man invokes upon his assailant the curse. "Be you," he says, "through the centuries; while to love thee or to be beloved by thee alike shall poison, maim, and kill." A hundred years are supposed to elapse before the curtain rises again upon the true commencement of the story, a very pretty picture of the country on the shores of Bithynia, with the blue curve of the bay and a wooded ravine through which a river wanders dimly towards the sea. An elaborate harvest procession in this scene, with rustic carts bearing the grain and the fruit of the vines, and blessed by the Greek Christian priests, makes up again a scene full of antique grace and picturesqueness. All the personages of the prologue have now passed away save Claudian, who bears about with him the curse which makes youth and worldly riches a burden to his soul. A beggar girl, whom he indirectly aids, suffers from his blighting influence; worse still, the farmer's daughter Almida, represented by Miss Eastlake, whom he makes the medium of his charity, falls under his evil fascination; and though she suffers blindness as part of the curse, forswears her betrothed, an honest blacksmith, to follow the mysterious stranger, who, if he is powerless to save her from their common ruin, can at least protect her against the amorous machinations of a Tetrarch of loose morals and curiously undignified manners. There is no need to follow Mr. Herman's story in detail. It is enough that the second act concludes with the great scene of the earthquake, which is part of the predicted sufferings of Claudian and the appointed time when he will have the choice of dying or living on in misery, and that the final act shows the saving and restoration to happiness of Almida through the repentance and self-sacrifice of Claudian. The long-expected scene of the destruction of Claudian's palace, together with part of the city of Charydos, did not, we are glad to say, disappoint expectation in any degree. The hideous ruin and downfall of columns and roof, and the sudden change to the scene of desolation and confusion without, in the midst of which Claudian bearing a charmed life, is seen to stand unscathed in the glare of the red sky, are perhaps as grand and impressive in effect as anything that scenic art and stage contrivances are capable of. The escape of Almida is presumptively due to the saving aid of the spirit of the holy Clement, who in the final scene of the ruined city by moonlight appears to Claudian and reminds him of the alternative of death. In accepting this the repentant profligate is supposed to be released from his curse, while relieving the unhappy Almida, and the worthy blacksmith from his disastrous influences.

It will be seen that, although the dialogue is not in verse, the authors have made a bold incursion into the domain of the poetical drama. From the stern realities of "The Lights o' London," and even the romantic details of "The Silver King," to Byzantium and the shores of the Euxine in the days of Julian and Leo the Great is, indeed, a wide remove. Nor less does the nature of the story indicate a wholesome faith in the power to lift the imagination of audiences above the prosaic realism to which our modern stage appeared only lately to be hopelessly bound. If a certain lack of variety and relief are felt after the strong expectations awakened by a thoroughly dramatic Prologue, the explanation must be sought not in the remoteness of the time, nor in the unfamiliarity of the types of character, but rather in the inevitable monotone of the working out of the incendiary curse. All perhaps that the story is capable of has been done to remedy this drawback. Anything of stronger flavour than the mild humours of Mr. George Barrett as a young farmer with a decided distaste for military glory, and of Miss Helen Vincent as his skittish betrothed, who is rather given to enjoy her lover's embarrassments, would doubtless have been a jarring note in a play so full of poetical suggestions. But it is a necessary condition of the theme that the spectators' interest should be diverted from the love story of the blacksmith and Almida to a degree which leaves little inclination to sympathise with the denouement. For the lyrical passion of Almida for the stranger there can be no sympathy, and Miss Eastlake finds herself for once in the position of a heroine whose distresses, though portrayed with all her impetuosity and strength of passion, but also, it must be confessed, with a somewhat too constantly sustained tone of tearful emotion, fail to carry with them the pity of the audience. What remains is the overshadowing figure of Claudian. Impressive by reason of his terrible punishment and his unavailing remorse, the character is rendered still more striking by reason of the actor's dignity of aspect and his fine, though occasionally too level, delivery of the dialogue, which comprises many noble and pathetic, and not a few genuinely poetical passages. The cold and cruel sensuality of the Roman nobleman of the prologue is indicated with many subtle touches; and there is also traceable art in the change which in the later scenes appears to have been wrought in the spirit of the man without affecting his substantial identity with the monster of the prologue. Excellent again in the tranquil pathos of the final rather too prolonged farewell to life, its sorrows and temptations. But a drama—a story cannot be constructed with only one personage who seriously awakens interest. From the somewhat shadowy nature of the remainder of the personages played, though they are by performers so experienced as Mr. Spackman, Mr. Clifford Cooper, Mr. Willard, Mrs. Chudley, and other popular members of the Princess's company, we must except the part of the beggar girl which, though only a slight and incidental sketch, is played by Miss Mary Dickens with such sincerity of despairing grief, and altogether with such a natural picturesqueness of attitude and gesture, that it arrested and held the attention of the audience in a marked degree. As the playbill does no distinguish the respective shares of the artists we can only say generally that the scenery is furnished by Mr. Walter Hann, Stafford Hall, and W. Telbil. The beautiful harvest scene of the second act is furnished with a charmingly fresh and characteristic song and chorus, composed for the occasion by Sir Julius Benedict to words written by Mr. Herman, the solo being sung with good taste by Miss Eva Harrison. A song assigned to Almida in the second act, composed by Mr. Edward Jones, appeared from the audience favourable reception in spite of its merits. The fall of the curtain was followed by loud calls for the principal performers, and finally for the authors. In response to the latter, Messrs. Barrett and Wills appeared before the curtain and spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Wills is unavoidably absent from England, and Mr. Herman feels a natural diffidence in responding to your generous call. (Cheers.) Under the circumstances, on the part of this company and myself, to thank you for the very generous reception you have given to the play. (A voice in the pit: "It was deserved," and cheers.) I have also to thank you, friends, behind the curtain for their exertions. (Cheers.) They have laboured very hard indeed within the last few weeks, but the labour has been a labour of love. Of my own share in this work, I fear it would ill become me to speak, but I trust you will look upon the way in which this work has been put upon the stage as a proof that your kindness has not made me careless, or left me ungrateful. (Cheers.) On the contrary, it has made me more anxious, more thoughtful, and more determined to place before you such plays as I can find before you, and endeavour in some small way to show my gratitude for the unvarying kindness that you have showered upon me. (Cheers.)"—*Daily News.*

THE LOSS OF AN AUSTRALIAN SEARCH PARTY.

MR. GILES, the explorer, reports by telegraph to Mr. Todd that he has returned to Attack Creek and starts at once for the Tennant's Creek. He hunted on the plains and edge of the scrub for four days for the bodies of the unfortunate members of the search party who perished from thirst, but was only able to find those of Shirley and Arthur Phillips. Shirley was found lying under a bush, about 10 miles from water, close to where Mr. Giles left him, and Phillips was on the open plain, about nine miles further off. He buried the bodies, and read the burial service over them. There were no hopes of any of the others of the party being alive, and the bodies could not be found. Mr. Giles thinks the men must have wandered away. Mr. Giles is regaining his strength.—*Sydney Mail.*

THE RABBIT PEST IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following is a copy of the report of the Chief Inspector of Stock to the Minister for Mines in regard to the rabbit pest for the week ending 14th November, 1883:—"For the week ending the 14th November, 31 out of 41 inspectors have reported. They have made 133 inspections, travelled over a distance of 5,148 miles, and found over 1,836,120 acres infested. They report that on 31 runs the rabbits are increasing, on eight stationary, and on 62 decreasing. The number of men employed rabbiting is 367, the number required being 504. The number of rabbits reported as killed is 26,949. This report is so far satisfactory, the reports showing that in a very large majority of the districts from which reports have been received the pest is on the decrease; but there is still a great scarcity of labour."

It is reported that the rabbit pest is again increasing seriously in portions of the Wimmera district, Victoria, where rabbits are stated to be now more numerous than they ever have been.

It is estimated that the cost of rabbit destruction in the South-West at present exceeding is not less than £30,000 per annum. The large number of owners and landholders in the infested district will at the end of the year claim about £15,000 as subsidy, being about three-fourths of the sum which they have expended, from the Government. To this there are to be added the salaries of the Inspectors, Department, salaries of inspectors, wages to hunters, &c., which will not be less than £10,000.—*Sydney Mail.*

THE WRECKED CREW OF THE STEAMER "NISERO."

MESSRS. PATERSON, SIMONS & Co., the Singapore Agents of the unfortunate steamer Nisero, recently wrecked off the Acheen Coast, and the crew taken prisoners by the Native Rajah, have received letters from Mr. H. Kennedy, H. M. Consul, dated Olehleh, 10th December, and from Captain Woodhouse, of the Nisero, same place and date which have been kindly placed at our (*Straits Times*) disposal, and from which we make the following extract:—

Mr. Kennedy writes:—

"Captain Woodhouse, the second engineer, and Chinese cook were rescued yesterday after much trouble; the remaining 25 men are still in great danger. The ship and its cargo have been plundered and destroyed, but not a shot can be fired, nor a finger lifted by the Dutch Government, until all the men, whose lives are now in jeopardy, are out of danger."

Captain Woodhouse writes:—

"I have to report most painfully that on the 8th of last month, Nisero was wrecked on Sumatra Coast, and we were all taken prisoners, and nearly killed.

I was rescued yesterday by a Dutch man-of-war, leaving all the rest as hostages for my return, so that I might see the Consul who was on board, the Governor and British Naval Officer now refuse to allow me to return.

The Chief wants $62,000 to give up the men; the Dutch will pay him that, but there are some conditions they will not agree too, they have given him a week to decide, telling him if one man is killed or dies they will kill him and destroy all this place.

"We have been treated like dogs, but before returning to England I will see you. I have nothing but my shirt and trowsers and cap, but the Governor of Acheen had me to breakfast with him as soon as I landed. I have received great kindness. I am too ill to write more."

THE GATE OF INDIA

THE city of Herat has long been recognised throughout the East as the gate of India, its geographical position being such that it is there all the routes coming from the west must necessarily converge. India is protected on the north by the great range of the Himalaya, which, issuing from the mountains of China, runs westward into Afghanistan, and, turning southward at the Hindoo Koosh, is broken up into the inaccessible ranges of the Parapamisus. These mountains extend southward a little beyond the latitude of Herat, and are succeeded by a level but of fertile country, extending westward into Persia, and eastward to Candahar, affording easy means of access to the plains of India. To the south and west of this narow belt, inhospitable deserts extend all the way to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf; so that the fertile valley in which Herat lies constitutes the only feasible route by which India can be approached from Persia, from Asia Minor, or from Europe, whether for purposes of peace or war. The invaders of India, Semiramis, Nebuchadnezzar, Alexander the Great, Ghengis Khan, Nadir Shah, and many others, entered by this route; and in 1837, and again in 1853, the acquisition of the city by Persia, under Russian instigation was only prevented by the resolute attitude of England—resulting in the latter case in war with Persia, when the city which had been captured was given up. It has long been foreseen that a line connecting the railways of the east with those of Europe must one day be constructed, and that this line must pass through Herat; while it has been equally obvious that, if Russia had meanwhile gained possession of this natural gate, we should find ourselves in the condition of the man who was unable to enter his own house from the hall door being forcibly shut in his face. The construction of this great junction-line—long ago projected by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the well-known pioneer of railway in the east—is now about to be undertaken by him. The East Indian line, which was projected and constructed by him, and which has proved to be a great success, both in a structural and financial sense, has a capital of twenty millions, which is a larger capital than will be required for the new undertaking, though it is of greater length. Before fixing the route Sir Macdonald Stephenson had the merits of all the possible alternative routes carefully examined, so that the best might be selected. This work has constituted the labour of many years. But the result has been to create a confidence in the soundness of the undertaking as a commercial enterprise such as could not otherwise have been commanded. A revenue approaching that of the East Indian line will, it is expected, be got from the local traffic alone; while the through traffic, it is believed, will be large when the whole of the railways of India and the whole of the railways of Europe are made the reciprocal collectors and distributors for one another. Mr. Bourne, the Principal of the new Engineering College at Muswell Hill, who, under Sir Macdonald Stephenson's direction, made the estimates of cost and traffic for the East India line, has also, under the same direction, made the corresponding estimates for the junction line; and just as his anticipations of profit have been exceeded by the reality in the one case, so it may be expected they will be similarly exceeded in the other.—*Land and Water.*

A NEW SPECTACULAR PLAY.

THE murmur of "glad surprise," quickly rising into an outburst of applause, which ran through the crowded theatre as the curtain rose upon Messrs. Wills and Herman's new play last evening (Dec. 6) was a not undeserved tribute to one of the finest scenes which even modern scenic art has presented on the stage. It has been the aim of the artists to bring before the eyes of the spectators the ancient city of Byzantium, as it may be imagined to have appeared immediately after the death of the Emperor Constantine, and by choosing for the action of the prologue an elevated open space supposed to lie at the back of the city, the temples, columns, baths, palaces and humbler dwellings of the people, with here and there the spires of dark cypresses rising in little groups among them, are seen sloping gently down to the shores of the Bosphorus. Beyond the blue unpolled sea the outline of distant hills bound the horizon beneath which dim indications are discernible of the town of Chalcedon and its aqueducts, with villas basking in the brilliant sunshine along the Asian shore. The landscape is one of serene beauty; but it only serves as the background to a scene remarkable for animation and harmonious variety of colour. Mr. E. W. Godwin, who is responsible for the architectural features of the piece, to which the programme reminds us that the period to which the story is assigned was distinguished for gorgeous display, nor was there any place at that time where greater variety of costumes would probably have come together than the famous city in the extreme east of Europe which Constantine had endowed with his own name and chosen for the seat of empire. These costumes, indicative of various nationalities and grades of social rank, together with many incidental touches of ancient manners, are brought into play with so skilful an eye to composition that not a mere picture, but rather a succession of pictures melting into each other in imperceptible gradations are presented to the eye. The space or terrace referred to lying between the noble porticoes of a palace and a temple is supposed to be used as a sort of extempore slave market; and as the crowds of Greeks, Romans, Gauls, and Dacian Slaves, and men of Egyptian and of Nubian race, here watch the wrestlings and the games of boys, there passes from time to time a peasant girl bearing upon her head an earthen jar just filled from the fountain, or a pretty dame in rich sadroon-hued robes protected from the sun's rays by the skiadeion, held aloft by female attendants as seen in some of the bas reliefs brought from Persepolis. Sheltered in the same luxurious way is the profligate noble Claudian Andates, whom, in the person of Mr. Wilson Barrett, he makes his appearance on the scene with great pomp of clients and retainers and Scythian guards bearing scourges, besides one attendant-slave, represented by a lad manifestly of African race. From certain hints in a published letter by Mr. Godwin we gather that an even more effeminate entry has only been dispensed with in deference to Mr. Barrett's objections. The sad truth is that there has been a slight revolt on the part of Mr. Barrett against Mr. Godwin's archæological tyranny. No doubt it is hard to have discovered in the Museo Borbonico the "only known portraiture of a Roman litter in existence," and then to find that your leading actor declines to get into it; and not less hard to have designed an unimpeachably accurate costume exhibiting the "latus clarus of the senatorial order," only to see it "declined as too garish." But Mr. Barrett, who prefers a white toga richly ornamented and embroidered with gold fringes, and a mantle of crimson silk, is doubtless of the opinion of the famous French actress who delighted in historical accuracy "*quand cela me va*"; and indeed we have in this same p'ay, in the case of an unfortunate Tetrarch of Charydes, played by Mr. Charles Hudson, an instructive warning of the possibility of being highly archæological, but at the same time extremely ridiculous of aspect.

But it is time to give our readers some notion of Messrs. Wills and Herman's story, which is in truth no other than that of our old friend Cartaphilus, otherwise Josephus, otherwise Ahasuerus, which from the days of his first appearance in the Latin chronicles of Roger of Wendover down to those of Southey and Godwin, of Eugene Sue, Heine, and Wagner, has so often been modified to suit the whim of the novelist, the poet, and the playwright. Mr. Wills himself, though Mr. Herman lays claim in this instance to "the plot, story, and construction," leaving the dialogue only to his fellow labourer, is one of the very latest of these manipulators of the old legend, his "Vanderdecken," in which Mr. Irving placed the part of the spectral hero some four or five years ago—being only another version of the same fascinating old story, with variations derived mainly from Heine and the opera of Der Fliegende Hollander. The fundamental idea of Claudian is indeed almost such that which underlies all these variations upon the legend of the "Wandering Jew," the differences being non-essential. Claudian is a profligate, a sensualist, a contemner of the new faith, and like the young Emperor Julian, who has just succeeded to power, a persecutor of the Christians. Unhappily, a beautiful Christian slave woman, one Serena, played by Miss Emmeline Ormsby, is about to be sold at the moment when Claudian arrives upon the scene, and Claudian, struck by her beauty, wickedly outbids her husband, Theorus, a sculptor, represented by Mr. Frank Cooper, who had hoped to purchase her liberty with his hard-earned savings. Worse still, he pursues the affrighted wife into the cell of the Holy Clement, where, in defiance of sanctuary, he answers the anchorite's warnings by stabbing him to death. Dying, the venerable man invokes upon his assailant the curse. "Be you," he says, "through the centuries; while to love thee or to be beloved by thee alike shall poison, maim, and kill." A hundred years are supposed to elapse before the curtain rises again upon the true commencement of the story, a very pretty picture of the country on the shores of Bithynia, with the blue curve of the bay and a wooded ravine through which a river wanders dimly towards the sea. An elaborate harvest procession in this scene, with rustic carts bearing the grain and the fruit of the vines, and blessed by the Greek Christian priests, makes up again a scene full of antique grace and picturesqueness. All the personages of the prologue have now passed away save Claudian, who bears about with him the curse which makes youth and worldly riches a burden to his soul. A beggar girl, whom he indirectly aids, suffers from his blighting influence; worse still, the farmer's daughter Almida, represented by Miss Eastlake, whom he makes the medium of his charity, falls under his evil fascination; and though she suffers blindness

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

ACCORDING to the financial message received on Saturday, there is no change in the prices of any of the leading Securities on London stock exchange. The value of money remains unaltered. Oriental Bank shares, £12 ; Chartereds, £ 22-10 ; Mercantiles, £17 ; Hongkongs, £56.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed is quiet, the price for Bombay on the spot is 43s. per quarter.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed firm : Surats in favour of buyers : arrivals quiet. Sales 14,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. No change in spot prices. Good Dhollera—fully good fair clause—December-January shipment *via* Canal is quoted at 4 19-32d. per lb. In New York Middling-Uplands on the spot have advanced to 10 7-16 cents —a rise of 1-16, and futures for the month of April to 10·94 or 8 points higher.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong : Surats quiet : sales 15,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. In New York futures have further advanced four points—10·98 cents being the closing quotation.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	201,000	251,000	191,000
,, Exports to U. K.	36,000	97,000	65,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	59,000	61,000	31,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept....	3,398,000	3,433,000	2,114,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,, ...	1,001,000	1,269,000	922,000
,, ,, to Cont, ,, ..	791,000	810,000	578,000
,, Stock in the ports.....	1,250,000	966,000	1,217,000
Saturday's receipts	33,000	53,000	19,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	3,140,000	3,040,000	3,020,000
,, ,, Surats.....	349,000	480,000	321,000
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	641,000	663,000	484,000
,, London.....	53,000	77,000	43,000
American afloat	280,000	320,000	230,000
East Indian ,, ...	70,000	43,000	60,000
	1,044,000	1,103,000	816,000
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5½d.	5¾d.	6¼ d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4d.	3 15-16d.	4½d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 13-16d.	2d.

EXCHANGE is firmer. Demand Bank bills, 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 21-32d. ; Telegraphic, 1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7 19-32d. Some three months credits were placed in the morning at 1s. 7¾d., but at the close there are no buyers under 1s. 7 29-32d. For February 1-32d higher is asked, and for March the rate is 1s. 7 31-32d. Calcutta is a shade under our level. Telegraphic ready and forward, 1s. 7 9-16d. ; six months credits, 1s. 8 1-16d. Money is reported dearer, and the Bank's rates there have been advanced one per cent. Reuter now quotes the price of Bar Silver at 51s. per oz ; but private advices 1-16 better. Telegraphic transfers to the extent of one lakh on Bombay and four lakhs on Calcutta were sold in London yesterday at 1s 7 17-32d.

Bank Bills on London	1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 21-32d
Do. Telegraphic Transfer..	1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. Three Months' Sight ..	1s. 7¾d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7 29-32d.
Do. do. for Feb..	1s. 7 15-16d.
Do. for March ..	1s. 7 31-32d.
Francs, do.	..fcs. 2 09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker. 4 per cents., Rs. 97 7-16 ; 4½ per cents., Rs. 101¾ nominal.

SHARES.—Market closed for the holidays.

COTTON remains steady, and prices are well maintained. A moderate business has been transacted chiefly in new Oomrawuttee for March delivery. Very little doing in other descriptions.

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	.....Rs. 173
Do.	Good	..... ,, 169
Do.	F. G. F	..... ,, 159
Dhollera,	F. G.	..... ,, 173
Do.	Good	..... ,, 168
Do.	F. G. F.	..... ,, 158
Western	Good	..... ,, 158
Do.	F. G. F.	..... ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned ,,		..... ,, 160
New Machine-ginned Broach, Good ..		,, 211-212 Mar.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	,, .. ,, 181-182 Feb.
,, Dhollera	do.	,, .. ,, 179-180 April.
,, Bengal	do.	..... ,, 149
,, Do.	F. G.	..... ,, 152

LINSEED is quiet, and with increased supplies the price is a shade easier. We quote Rs. 5-12½ to Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

RAPESEED attracts little attention. Some Brown was sold on the spot at Rs. 7-0 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt.

WHEAT remains quiet but steady. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 29½ to Rs. 30½ per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 23 to Rs. 23½ ; Luskari, Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22 ; Cutha, Rs. 19.

FREIGHTS are steadier. Liverpool and London *via* Canal, 23s. 9d. to 25s. Havre, 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. ; Antwerp, 27s. 6d. Trieste and Venice, Rs. 17-8.

PIECE GOODS—The market is closed on account of this being the last day of the Hindoo month.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain J. B Rose, sailed on the 29th instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Salckow, 639 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed on the 29th instant for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Jeddah, (15th Dec.), with a general cargo, and 1,050 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain H. Wyatt, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from China &c., with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai to Bombay.—Mr. J. Bell. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Rae and two children, Miss Yule, Colonel H. Meliss, and eight deck. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. G. Appleby. From Glenely to Bombay.—Mrs. B. Moulden. From King George Sound to Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Wittenhan and two children, and Miss Folley. From London to Sydney.—Colonel Brayser.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Dec. 15.
	Nepaul (s)	Wyatt	Shanghai, Dec. 6.
30	E. of India (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Sierra Nevada....	Skinniej	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Abyssinia (s).....	Clark	Kurrachee, &c.
	Assam (s)	Cole	China, &c.
	L. G. Dagmar (s) ..	Haviland	Kurrachee.
	L. G. Cranwitch ..	Hatham	Kurrachee.
	Mameluke (s)	Rose	Marseilles
	H. Balckow (s)....	Profumo	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Nepaul, to London, &c., was entered for loading on Saturday last.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Snell, Captain, 13th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Rennick, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 29.

Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Sandwith, Lieut. Col., 26th Bombay N.I., on leave, to England.
Rennick, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Oomrawatee.

DECEMBER 29.

Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Bhooj.
Quick, Surg., on duty, to Quetta.
Heyman, Lieut., 2nd Beloochis, on duty to Kirkee.
Soiman, Lieut., 3rd Beloochis, on duty to Satara.
Adams, Lieut. Col., 7th Bombay N.I., on duty to Poona.
Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N.I., on duty to Poona.
Alban, Lieut., 7th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Poona.
Aplin, Lieut., 7th Bombay N.I., on duty to Poona.
Holloway, Lieut., 7th Bombay N.I., on duty to Poona.
McGregor, Surgn., 7th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 31.

The following District Order by Brigadier-General Edwards is published for information :—

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General Edwards, C.B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 28th December, 1883.

1060. The Brigade parade ordered in District Orders No. 1057 of yesterday's date will take place on the general Parade Ground and not on the Oval.

The salute therein ordered will be fired from the Reserve Battery in charge of Royal Artillery.

The Commissary of Ordnance is authorized to issue the necessary ammunition to the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, B. D.

The Royal Artillery will man the guns which will be on the right of the line.

In consequence of the above the Bombay Volunteers will parade on Tuesday next, the 1st January, 1884, in front of the Bombay Gymkhana, not at the Bandstand as already ordered, at 7-45 a.m. sharp to take part in the Proclamation parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 6-15 a.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's, Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, December 28.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Sind Horse—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S. C., Sqn. Officer 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd Sqn. Comdr. vice Capt. Abbot, appointed 3rd Sqn. Comdr. 2nd Sind Horse.

2nd Sind Horse—Cap. F. Abbott, Sqn. Officer (3rd Sqn. Comdr. 1st Sind Horse) to be 3rd Sqn. Comdr. vice Cap. James, appointed 2nd Sqn. Comdr. 1st Sind Horse.

It is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded under the terms of Para 1 of Clause 220 India Army Circular of 1882 :—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, S. C. (3rd Squad. Comdr. 1st Sind Horse) —Sq. Officer 2nd Sind House.

Lieut A. F. Pinhey, Offig. Wing Officer 23rd N.L.I. is attached to the 2nd Lancers as a temporary measure.

Surg. W. H. Quicke is transferred from General duty Presidency Circle to General duty Quetta Dist. travelling at the Public Expense by sea and rail.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut the Hon. J. P. Vereker, F. 2, has been appointed to C. B. R. H. A. and he will proceed to England to join his Battery for duty.

Lieut. R. L. Rettalack, East Kent Regt., having resigned his probationary appointment in the B. S. C. is under instructions from Horse Guards directed to proceed to Hongkong to join the 2d Bn. of his Regt.

Lieut. C. N. Watts, Derbyshire Regt. having resigned his probationary appointment in the B. S. C. is under instructions from Horse Guards directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Bn. of Regt.

The undermentioned Officers of the Army Vetery. Dept. having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the present Trooping season :—

Vety. Surg. S. Gillespie. A. C. Webb (at present in England, m. c.), and A. Bostock.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NANCARROW—HEWITT—November 7, at Tauranga, New Zealand, by the Rev. Edward Barber, Joseph Nancarrow, Inspector of Steamers for Government, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Thomas Hewitt, R. N., Dublin, Ireland.

DEATH.

LOW—November 2, at Aberdeen, Robert Low, late Chief Officer. P. and O. s. s. Bangalore, aged 35 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROOKES—December 25, at Egatpoora, Mary, the wife of E. G. Brookes, G. I. P. Railway, aged 34 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 24, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Lang Anderson, of a daughter.
DE DOMBAL—December 22, at "Tiery Villa," 79, L. C. Road, Calcutta, the wife of Richard de Dombal, (Mymensingh,) of a daughter.
FIGGIS—December 26, at Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. W. Figgis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MUNRO—BAKER—December 19, at Cottayam, Travancore, J. D. Munro, of Pere Merde, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. H. Baker.
ORMEROD—BUTCHER—December 24, at Gooty, Harry, son of the late John Ormerod, of Manchester, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Butcher, Gooty.

DEATHS.

HILLIARD—December 21, at Calcutta, Mary Madalene, wife of R. W. Hilliard.
MCNAUGHT—December 18, at Teera, Garo Hills, Blanche Mary Irene, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. McNaught, aged 15 years.
STISTED—December 26, at Wellington, Nellgherries, Charles Nigel Heathcote, child of Lieutenant C. Heathcote Stisted, Somersetshire Light Infantry, aged 4 months and 26 days.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles and unobjectionable, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 6th December 1883, it was RESOLVED that a THIRD and FINAL CALL of Rupees (200) two hundred per share be MADE PAYABLE on or before the 14th day of January, 1884, at the Agra Bank, Limited.

HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay, 29th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give NOTICE to all whom it may concern that the School now known as the POONA SCOTTISH SCHOOL will be FINALLY CLOSED and the premises occupied by it vacated on the 31st December, 1883.

All claims against the said school must be lodged, with their vouchers, in the hand of the present Head Mistress, Miss R. MILLER, or after communicate by her, in those of the undersigned, on or before the first day of March next (1884), after which date the books of the said school will be closed, its remaining property transferred or distributed, and no claim against it admitted.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Sole Manager and Trustee.

Bombay, 20th November, 1883.

WITH reference to the above Notice by Mr. GREIG, the undersigned begs to intimate that she will OPEN a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL under the same name and on the same premises, on the 1st January, 1884, and she trusts that she will be favoured with the continued support and confidence of parents and guardians of the present pupils, and of the public generally.

R. MILLER.

Poona, 20th November, 1883.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
THE MARVELLOUSLY EQUIPPED
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
IS TO LEAVE
BOMBAY FOR BARODA.
POSITIVELY TO-MORROW
The only grand enterprize organised for the first time in India
and acknowledged by the *Press and the Public* to be quite unique of its kind never before seen in Bombay.
THE HORSES, DOGS, AND MONKEYS
Have all been trained in a capital way, submitting to the will of Master Nana (5 years old !)
A Boneless Body, only 8 years old, twisting all the limbs as if made of Guttapurcha alone.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved...Rs. 3	Stalls ..... Re. 1 0
First Class ..... ,, 2	Front Ring..... 0 8
Back Seats ..... As. 8	

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
All accounts to be presented by 4 p.m. this day.

RE-OPENING OF SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE Byculla and John Connon, Fort, Schools will REOPEN after the Christmas holidays on MONDAY, the 7th January, at 10 o'clock a.m.

These Schools, among the most successful in the Presidency, have been even more successful this year than any other, both in the University and Government Examinations. Nine pupils were presented for matriculation and seven passed, of whom three were young ladies ; and the grant obtained from Government as Results in both schools is considerably beyond what it has ever been before.

Mr. Macdonald has vacancies for a few boarders at Byculla.

R. JEFFREY.
T. H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Marine Lines, 29th December.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1883.

OUR special correspondent with General Gillespie's force telegraphs the welcome but not wholly unexpected news of the collapse of the little rebellion in Bikaneer and the destruction of the fort of Bidasur, which the contumacious Thakurs had made their headquarters. So the campaign ends with the mark that was to begin it, the only regret of the troops being that not a shot was fired. The Thakurs, now that all is over, may be admitted to have acted in defence of what appeared to them to be their rights. His Highness the Maharajah made an improvident bargain with them, promising to remit their contributions in lieu of military service, on condition that they got others who also owed the commutation tax to submit to an increase. Having disinterestedly induced their compatriots to consent to pay a surcharge, they asked to have the other part of the bargain carried out by which they would be exempted from any contribution whatever. His Highness felt that he could not do this with due regard to the interests of the State or the other contributories. The Thakurs wished to stand by the letter of the bond, and refused to pay. Colonel Bradford, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, was appealed to, and he, after communication with the Foreign Office, fixed upon an amount which appeared to be reasonable. The Thakurs stood by the bargain with the Maharajah, and still declined to pay anything. His Highness called out the military force of the State, which amounts to 2,000 men. The Thakurs assembled their followers to the number of 2,500. Bidasur, which is fortified with high walls and possessed a strong citadel of solid stone in the centre of the town, was occupied by the Thakurs and made their headquarters. Matters were at this stage, when, on the 15th December, General Gillespie's force was sent from Ajmere to restore order, Colonel Bradford accompanying it. The distance to be traversed was 150 miles, across sand and stones. The Maharajah met the force on Christmas Day at Sujanghur with his cavalry and followers, and it was hoped that active operations would forthwith begin. To the disgust of all, says our correspondent, Bahadoor Singh, the Chief of the recalcitrant Thakurs, came into camp and surrendered, and the next day the example was followed by another Thakur. The resistance collapsed, and nothing was left to be done but to put a mark on Bidasur. Six thousand pounds of gunpowder, with some gun-cotton, were given to Lieutenant Coles and a party of Sappers, who set out under the escort of Major Tandy and a company of the 8th N. I. for Bidasur, which is fourteen miles from Sujanghur. They found the town much stronger than had been supposed, there being a solid masonry wall inside, earthworks, and entrenchment. On the 27th the citadel was blown up. No one will affect to regret the destruction of the bastions, but many people will feel, perhaps, that the vindication of the Maharajah's authority and the prestige of the Paramount Power would have been as complete as it is if the commanding doorway had been left standing while the rest of the citadel was destroyed. However this is a sentimental consideration. To prevent loss of life the population was obliged to remove from the town before the six thousand pounds of powder exploded. The showers of stones which were thrown to a distance of half-a-mile appear to have killed nobody. Thus order is restored at Bikaneer without a shot being fired or a drop of blood shed.

IF the size of a Report be any evidence as to its completeness and value, then the Report of Lord Morley's Committee, which was appointed after the Egyptian Campaign to inquire into "the organization of the Army Hospital Corps, hospital management and nursing in the field, and the sea transport of sick and wounded," should be one of the most complete and valuable ever produced. It is presented in the shape of a ponderous blue-book of some 800 pages, many of them printed in very small type. The blue-book in question is divided into the following headings : The Report itself ; lists of witnesses ; digest of evidence ; minutes of evidence (taking up 500 pages of closely printed matter) ; an appendix ; and an index to the evidence. Of course we only have to deal with the Report proper, which, with its various suggestions and recommendations, is well worthy of attention, and is based on the existing organization of our hospital arrangements, and the mass of evidence which was submitted to the Committee. The Report is divided into three distinct parts. The first contains an account of the general organization of the Army Medical Service in peace and war ; the second treats of the provision made for the sick and wounded in the Egyptian Expedition ; and the third points out what the Committee consider defects in the present system, and gives suggestions for their amendment. Under the first of these headings we learn that the Army Medical Service consists of two distinct bodies—the Army Medical Department and the Army Hospital Corps. Though quite distinct, still they are intimately connected, and dependent upon each other, the first supplying medical officers ; the second quarter-masters, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and men. The Army Medical Department has been constituted on its present basis since 1873, and consists of 31 administrative officers and 847 executive officers. The Army Hospital Corps consists of 52 officers (promoted from the non-commissioned ranks of the corps and called quarter-masters), 12 warrant officers, 299 sergeants, 8 buglers, and 1,659 rank and file—giving a total of 2,030, of which some 1,500 men are employed at home and 500 in the colonies. The men of this corps are instructed in simple military drill and in field ambulance exercises ; instruction is also given in bandaging, dressing wounds, &c. ; but it appears there is seldom time to train them in ward nursing, which is the one thing above all others in which they should be efficient. In peace there are only two kinds of hospitals—"Station" and "General." There are only two of the latter class, the Victoria Hospital at Netley and the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich. They are intended for the accommodation of the sick and wounded sent home from the seat of war, and for the sick sent home from foreign stations. In war there are three classes of medical aid, or as they are technically termed, "three lines of medical assistance." The first consists of the medical officers attached to regiments, the regimental bearers, and the bearer companies. The duty of this first line is to attend to the immediate wants of the sick and wounded, to carry wounded from the field, and the like. The second consists of the moveable field hospitals, which receive the patients from the first line, those who are likely to be ineffective for more than a short period being despatched to the rear. The third line of medical aid consists of the stationary field hospitals and base hospitals. We can only thus briefly sketch the detailed account of the existing organization.

We now come to the second part of the Report, which gives the medical history of the late campaign in Egypt. The reader of the Report will gather a good deal that is of interest in this section, and will find an exact statement of what hospital arrangements were made for all classes of hospitals and for the despatch of sick and wounded to Cyprus and Gozo—the two places at which base hospitals were established, but which were really never used owing to the short duration of the campaign. It appears that the hurried advance into the Canal and the occupation of Ismailia threw a great many hospital arrangements out ; and the result was that the base hospital at Ismailia in the Khedive's palace was—as we heard at the time—without half its necessaries and comforts, and was, for a time at all events, very far from what it ought to have been. Actually before the hospital landed, sick men were waiting for admission, and a considerable number of wounded arrived almost before the Khedive's palace was occupied. The Commitee, it appears, consider that "the Army Hospital Corps is not in a satisfactory condition," and although the men were somewhat overburdened at times with duties that should not have fallen on them, in the shape of fatigues, &c., and although their legitimate work was sometimes very hard, still the Committee are of opinion that "the sick were in many cases not treated by the orderlies with sufficient care and attention, and that there was a want of nursing control, due to an absence of graduated supervision from the medical officers downwards." Now, a state of things that can call forth—from a Committee eminently fitted to express an opinion on the subject—an opinion of this kind, is without doubt very bad, especially after the experience we are supposed to have gained in the very many campaigns we have been engaged in during the last few years ; and it reflects badly on all concerned. The Committee go on to comment adversely on the state of discipline in the Army Hospital Corps, and consider that it is not satisfactorily enforced. The summing up of the defects is contained in the following paragraph :—"After a careful consideration of the evidence, we have arrived at the following conclusions, viz. :—That the hospital orderlies are not sufficiently trained in the various duties which they have to perform at home or in the field ; that adequate supervision is not exercised over them ; and that some guarantee of good conduct should be required from reservists enrolled in the bearer companies on their mobilization." Two or three pages are devoted to the summary of recommendations with regard to the Army Hospital Corps in time of peace and in war which all appear practical and to the point, but they are far too extensive to be discussed in detail. The employment of nursing sisters is advocated in peace and in war time. They have proved their value during the past few years, and should be gladly welcomed as efficient aids by all medical officers.

It is suggested that "opportunity of practice with war equipment during peace should be afforded both as regards field hospitals and bearer companies." Concerning the organization in war, one excellent suggestion is made with regard to the rapid sending of men away to the base. We have often thought that the system was carried a little too far, and that wounded men especially were hurried off to the base hospitals, over a greater or less distance as the case might be, without having received sufficient medical attention. The Committee state their opinion as follows :—"The evacuation principle under which men are constantly sent to the base requires a check." Of course medical appliances with regiments should receive a certain increase. Numerous other admirable suggestions are made, among others that the marching past at reviews of the Army Hospital Corps should be discontinued. What object there could ever have been in thus wasting time that might be much better employed it is difficult to imagine. As regards the opinion of the Committee on the general hospital service in Egypt, they make the following remarks :—"There were, however, many signs throughout the hospital services in Egypt that the work was carried on under a strain which at first was at high tension, but which gradually diminished, and would doubtless eventually have disappeared had the campaign continued. The nursing, feeding, and hospital administration generally left much to be desired, more especially at Ismailia and Cairo. The defects were, in our opinion, due in part to the want of energetic supervision during the first few days when the hospitals at Ismailia and Cairo were being established, and when the difficulties (more or less inseparable from active warfare, but aggravated on the occasion in question) were at their height, the fulfilment of the regulations having been in some measure taken for granted ; in part to faulty administration ; and in part to causes connected with the present system which have been indicated in the foregoing paragraph." These are very plainspoken opinions, and are framed on actual evidence of eye-witnesses and should receive full consideration. Sir William MacCormac, however, a celebrated surgeon who has had experience of hospital administration in time of war, dissents *in toto* from the substance of the above opinion, and considers that the medical administration during the campaign was as good, if not better than could have been reasonably expected. His remarks extend over some six pages of the blue-book, and are worthy of attention ; but the majority of the Committee think otherwise, and we are inclined to accept their opinion as the most valuable. A good deal that is very interesting and to the point is to be found in the mass of evidence, given by no less than 140 witnesses, of whom 120 were connected with the Egyptian Expedition. This evidence was extracted by 14,739 questions to the witnesses. We hope that the extensive labours of Lord Morley's Committee may not be thrown away, and that the able and suggestive Report they have produced may bring forth beneficial results. That our home ambulance organization and hospital arrangements in the field, though theoretically complete, are not so good in practice as they ought to be is self-evident. It must be gratifying to the medical administration in India to feel how valuable was the aid which the hospital establishments of the Indian Contingent gave to those of the British force, and also to know that our hospital arrangements worked well and smoothly. We can hardly commend this Report to any of our readers as light or entertaining reading, but to those connected with medical administration it is a valuable work.

THE first account of the storming of the citadel of Sontay set down the French loss at six officers and sixty-nine men. In the severe fighting which occurred two days previously in the attack on the outworks of the fort, the loss was stated to be nineteen officers and two hundred men. It is now admitted that the French lost in all thirty-six officers and a thousand men. Seeing that the enemy who were opposed to them were Black Flags, who are only in part armed with Remingtons, the loss of the French was very heavy indeed. Probably even the second account does not give the whole truth. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the attack on Bacninh has been deferred until reinforcements arrive. At Bacninh Chinese regulars in considerable numbers, and armed with Remingtons, will have to be encountered, to say nothing of batteries with Krupp guns. When Admiral Courbet attacks that strong place, he will doubtless succeed in taking it, but it is evident that he will have to pay a very heavy price in men, and, above all, in officers. The number of these latter who have already fallen shows that the troops, young recruits as they are for the most part, require a good deal of leading. The French army is deficient by several thousands of its proper complement of officers, and this heavy loss can ill be borne. If the war goes on the difficulty of supplying the place of those who fall will be severely felt. As for the men, it may be presumed that the numbers available are so large that the loss of a thousand occasionally is a matter of no moment. According to Archibald Forbes, the experienced war special, the killing of soldiers does an army good. It seasons those who are not killed, and gives them an indifference to death. He tells an anecdote of a Prussian general who, when he saw some of his young troops unsteady under fire before Metz, shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed, "Dhey vants to be a leetle shooted ; dhey do better next time." Until soldiers are a little shooted, Mr. Forbes thinks, they are not fit for their trade ; and he ascribes to cover drill the unsteadiness of our troops on certain occasions in our recent military history. By telling the men to seek cover, he maintains, we impress upon their simple minds the notion that their chief duty is to avoid getting killed, whereas they are not real soldiers until they have come to look upon being killed as part of the day's work. Taking this cheerful view of the subject, the sanguinary experience which the French are acquiring in Tongking will be of greater use to them than bloodless victories. There is a compensation in all things.

WE hear from Calcutta that there is no intention of extending the new jury system in the Mofussil to trifling cases. Summary jurisdiction will still be maintained for them. It was not easy to understand, indeed, how a jury could be summoned to dispose of every trumpery charge which would be adequately punished, if proved to the hilt, by a fine of ten rupees.

IN referring, in our last issue, to the proposal of the French press that the island of Hainan should be occupied as a guarantee for the war expenses in Tongking, we alluded to the possibility of that island being as deadly to Europeans as Formosa and Chusan. Our own experiences in the latter island were very discouraging, and nothing pleased the survivors of the British garrison therein more than the order to withdraw from it. Now a telegram states that Formosa and Chusan are, of all places, suggested by the Paris papers as eligible guarantees for the growing war expenses. If French troops be sent to either, the Chinese will have only to leave them there to inflict upon them a heavier loss than the Black Flags have just occasioned at Sontay. Bulletins alone will not keep up the ardour even of French troops under the climatic influences of those islands, and of victories there can be none.

WE hear that a satisfactory correspondence is going on between the Agent, Governor-General Southern Beluchistan, and Sirdar Azad Khan of Kharan. This Chief, after the defeat and death of the present Khan of Khelat's father, Mehrab Khan, received his son, the late Nasir Khan, who married his sister. Sirdar Azad Khan holds lands in Panjgur from the Khelat Government, but since the reign of the present Khan the right to these lands has been disputed. This has led to much quarrelling and fighting. To compose these quarrels is one of the objects of the present mission. We hear that both sides are willing to submit to Sir Robert Sandeman's arbitration. There is therefore hope that these long-pending disputes may be satisfactorily arranged.

WITH SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN ON THE PANJGUR MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YIDI, DEC. 12.

LEAVING Haji on the morning of the 24th November, we were passed, within view of Bagh, by Sir Robert on one of his Biluch mares—a breed celebrated for endurance and speed. Why mares ? Because horses, if used on a "chapao" or raid, might neigh and thus betray the expedition. What becomes of the colts ? To slightly paraphrase *Punch*—

"They ride the young horse to the kitchen of course
And see him stewed down into purée per force,
Use his liver for patties, for jelly his toes,
And eat him up clean, from the tail to the nose."

Hippophagy was indulged in in Kutchi ages before European enthusiasts sat down to a banquet of horse-flesh in a Paris restaurant.

Sir Robert was met, just ahead of us, by Sirdar Khan, Chief of the Rinds, and soon after a salute announced his arrival in camp. The mountain guns had preceded us, and I thought it was they who were performing the "regulation" was the time of firing the rounds ; but we found that local talent was at work, and, reversing English methods, they had been blazing away with a minimum of guns (one), and a maximum of gunners (eleven, *i.e.*, one to each round). Triumphant "shabbashes" greeted each successful discharge, and the red-hot poker was of as much importance in this as in the pantomime clown-and-pantaloon business. The surrounding country here is the same "put," or clay sediment over which we had been tramping ever since we left the Bolan—so even and hard as to be fit anywhere, for a capital lawntennis ground, if a few thin bushes were cut away. For many miles around Bagh, however, the district is dotted with villages, and covered with jowaree crops, raised, near the Nari stream, by irrigation, and away from it by rainfall. Slightly elevated, on a mound, as I thought, but which Mr. Duke tells me is the *débris* of the ancient town, stands Bagh, and amongst this *débris* ancient Greek coins are occasionally found. Outside the city is the tomb erected over the bodies of two half-brothers, Mustapha and Rahim Khan, the sons of Nazir Khan, a former ruler of Khelat. Tradition affirms that when their father died, Rahim Khan sat down on a carpet, according to custom, to mourn, expecting his brother would come, also according to custom, and take him off when time was up. He waited and waited—no brother came, for he was just then, no doubt, loading and turning down cartridges. Eventually the carpet knight saw his brother starting on a shikarring expedition, and this neglect and disrespect so riled him that he went for Mr. Mustapha, shot him dead, and then cleared out of the country, which any sane person would have done years before. The widow gave him fair warning —she evidently suspected he was a lunatic—that if he ever returned she would have blood for blood. He eventually did so ; she was as good as her word, and now, like Villikins and his Dinah, "they lie both in one grave." I went over the tomb, built after the Taj model, a long way, and was comforted in observing that the British 'Arry is not the only imbecile who scribbles his name on revered objects, the walls and gallery of the building being freely disfigured with Persian, and occasionally Arabic, writing. Subsequently I visited the town, which could teach many an Indian village a lesson in conservancy. I observed one curiosity at a mosque—viz., a Sind tile whereon was written, in the usual blue letters, the name of God. This is remarkable, inasmuch as the paper from which it was printed must have been burned in the process, and the present Hala and Tatta workmen, (who are Musal

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIKANEER EXPEDITION.

COLLAPSE OF THE REBELLION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IN FRONT OF BIDASUR, DEC. 27.

The Bikaneer force arrived at Sujangurh on the 25th instant, and were met by the Maharajah of Bikaneer with his cavalry and a number of followers; but much to the disgust of all, news was received that Bahadoor Singh had come into the Agent, Governor-General's camp at Dhura after the force Rasee marched and surrendered yesterday. A Durbar was held in the Maharajah's tent, where it was decided to destroy the fort of Bidasur. To carry out this, the Sappers, under Lieutenant Coles, with 6,000 pounds of powder and some gun-cotton, and 100 men of the 8th N. I., under Major Tandy, marched at 6 p.m. for Bidasur, 14 miles off. They arrived at midnight, and early this morning commenced laying mines for the destruction of the citadel. Colonel Bradford, accompanied by General Gillespie and a number of officers from the camp, rode over from Sujangurh this morning and inspected the town and fort. They found that Bidasur was much stronger than was supposed. Large earthworks and entrenchments encircled the town, within which a solid masonry wall surrounded the place. The houses are mostly of stone and many have double storeys. In the centre of the town is a bastioned fort of considerable strength, and on this the engineers are now at work. Four or five mines, with charges of 150lbs. of powder, are being laid under each bastion, and we expect that by evening Lieutenant Coles will effectually reduce the fort to ruins.

The march to Sujangarh has been very hard work for all. There is no road, but only a tract over deep loose sand. The country is treeless and barren. But notwithstanding this, the troops are in excellent health. A review will be held on the 28th, and the return march commences the next day. The troops will return to Ajmere by a different route, and will probably arrive at Nuseerabad on the 15th or 16th January.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBELS' STRONGHOLD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP SUJANGURH, DEC. 28.

We returned late last night, after witnessing the complete destruction of Bahadoor Singh's stronghold of Bidasar. The fort, or citadel, which has been destroyed is in the centre of the town. It is a redoubt built of solid stone, the faces of which are about 80 yards, with bastions at each corner, and in the centre of the front face was a most commanding door-way. The walls were thirty feet high all round.

It was arranged that the fort was to be blown up at three different points—first, the right bastion; second, the left bastion; third, the door-way. The Sappers and working party of the 8th N.I. laid mines under each bastion, and also under the door-way. At 2-30 p.m. Lieutenant Coles, R.E., reported to General Gillespie that all was ready. Col. Bradford, with the Maharajah of Bikaneer, accompanied by his army and a large gathering, proceeded to a small rising ground at a distance of half-a-mile from the town. The political officers had previously cleared the town of all its inhabitants. At 3 p.m. exactly a bugle sounded the fire, and Lieut. Coles and Major Tandy were seen running from the town. Five minutes afterwards five terrific explosions were heard, which signified that the right bastion was no more. The fire was again sounded, and after a few minutes' suspense a heavy boom was heard, notifying the destruction of the left bastion. The third explosion was even longer than the others, and a shower of stones which flew from nearly half-a-mile showed that Lieut. Coles had done his work completely.

On the advance sounding, we all entered the town to find the fort in complete ruins. Several parts had been fired, but they were quickly extinguished, as our object was to punish the Chief, and not the inhabitants.

Col. Bradford and the Bikaneer Field Force are to be congratulated on the completion of their work, but it is a deep disappointment to the soldiers that not a shot was fired.

THE DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM THE ACTING DEWAN, KOLHAPUR STATE.)

KOLHAPUR, DEC. 29.

Mr. Birch, guardian to his late Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, telegraphs from Nuggur:—"Coroner's jury of seven members returned the following verdict:—

"From the evidence it appears that no one has killed the Rajah intentionally; that no one has held him with intent to hurt or assault him. The Maharajah threw boots against Green's shoulders, and Green, thinking that the Rajah would assault him, tried to make him sit in a chair by holding him. Their legs were accidentally entangled in the chair, and the Rajah fell down, and we think it was this fall, as the doctor says, that brought about death. There is no bad motive or mistake of anybody. We think the death was accidental."

"The above is a translation. Dr. De Tatham, Acting Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, reports that the cause of the Maharaja's death was rupture of the spleen, which was enlarged."

DEC. 30.

On the day the melancholy news of his late Highness the Maharaja's death was received a deputation was sent to Ahmednuggur to bring the remains of his late Highness to Kolhapur. The deputation returned here early this morning. A procession was formed outside the town near the Jiti Nulla to receive the remains, which were then conveyed in a palanquin. The procession moved on at 8 a. m. to the Maharaja's family monumental temples on the Panch agunga river. It was headed by the State artillery, followed by the Red Risala and the Kolhapur Infantry, with band playing the dead march in "Saul" under the command of Lieutenant Cates. The State militia followed the infantry; then came the palanquin with the remains, followed by the Political Agent, the Regent, and all the sardars and officers of State, European and native. A large concourse of people followed the mournful procession. The Political Agent, in full dress and uniform with mourning, attended on behalf of the Government to show his sympathy for their Highnesses the Ranees, the Regent, and the people of Kolhapur, and to give his moral support to his friend the Regent. The Regent walked barefooted, as also did the Sirdars and State officials. The European gentlemen wore mourning. Gold and silver flowers were strewn on the palanquin, and the usual emblems of royalty were carried along with the remains. On arrival at the river the firing party of the Kolhapur Infantry formed up on either side of the road, resting with their arms reversed, while the procession passed through. The ashes were then deposited in the monumental temple, when twenty minute guns, corresponding to the age of the deceased Raja, were fired, as well as three volleys of blank ammunition by the firing party of the Kolhapur Infantry.

The whole ceremony was most imposing and reverential. The mournful silence of the procession was broken by the sobs and the wailings of hundreds of women who thronged by the road to obtain a glimpse of the lifeless contents of the palanquin. This morning's proceedings will be long remembered by the sorrowing inhabitants of this large and populous town.

THE MODIFICATION OF THE ILBERT BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

In regard to the final compromise on the Ilbert Bill, it is not intended that the jury system should be applied to small cases.

The maintenance of summary jurisdiction will be provided for.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

The *Statesman* this morning publishes an article purporting to make important disclosures as to the corruption of Hyderabad officials. It says in particular that the Nizam has been continuously plundered by Residency officials ever since there has been a Residency at Hyderabad at all. The way in which it has principally been done of late years has been by forcing upon the Nizam the services of their relations, dependents, and connections upon enormous salaries, to the ruin of the State and the demoralization of the whole of the Nizam's Executive. The practice has at last culminated in the Acting Resident's own brother, Mr. Trevor, walking off with a lakh of rupees in his pocket as compensation for giving up a purely sinecure appointment that was fabricated for him six or eight years ago upon the modest salary of Rs. 2,000 per month. Mr. Trevor, the *Statesman* says, was a candidate in London some years ago for the appointment of tutor to the young Nizam. As a brother of Major Trevor, the First Political Assistant at Hyderabad for many years, and practically the Resident, Mr. Trevor's interest was very strong. His qualifications were inquired into in London, but he was declared unfit for the position he coveted so greatly, to his own disappointment and that of Major Trevor. Disappointed of the tutorship, he was still a candidate for employment in the Nizam's well-paid service, when Sir Salar Jung, with that weakness which was his one fatal and conspicuous failing, fearing that Major Trevor would resent rejection of Mr. Trevor's offers of service, created for him a purely sinecure appointment of Rs. 2,000 a month. It was of course as gross jobbery and corruption as the Residency could have committed. The Resident must have approved and sanctioned the appointment and recommended it to the sanction and approval of the Foreign Office at Calcutta, or under the treaty the appointment could never have taken effect. Well, this young gentleman came out to enjoy his allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month for doing nothing. He played this rôle for seven or eight years, a very considerable part of the time being spent in England on furlough and no doubt on full allowances. Tiring of the position and the country, he made an impudent proposition two years ago to Sir Salar Jung that he should retire from the Nizam's service on the trifling bonus of Rs. 1,00,000. Weak as Sir Salar Jung was, he was not weak enough for this. His sense of decency was outraged, and he affected to regard the appointment as one which the Nizam's Government did not wish to abolish. Again fearing, however, to set the Residency against him, he dallied with the proposal, and after much "continued troubling" recorded that though entitled to nothing, Mr. Trevor might get Rs. 48,000, or two years' pay, and retire. Had Sir Salar Jung lived Mr. Trevor would have got half a lakh of rupees, and would have quietly walked off with it. But Sir Salar died. Now came the opportunity for Khoorshed Jah's party to get Major Trevor into their hands completely. They promptly made the Peshkar lift the lid of the treasury and give Mr. Trevor just double what Salar Jung in his straits had been induced to promise him. Without consulting any one in office, and, it is said, without even the knowledge of Liak Ali, Khoorshed Jah's party bribed Major Trevor effectually by giving a lakh of rupees (Rs. 96,000) to his brother, who straightway walked off with the spoil. The corruption is of course as gross as if Major Trevor had taken the money himself. It was by his sanction, approval, and recommendation that the sinecure office was created for his brother, and one word from him would have stopped this plunder of the Nizam's treasury.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, DEC. 28.

The papers here to-day urge the French occupation of the islands of Hainan, Formosa or Chusan as a guarantee for the Tongking war expenses. It is, on the other hand, semi-officially stated that no instructions have been given to Admiral Courbet to land troops at Hainan.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The latest news from Tongking states that the French loss at Sontay was thirty-six officers and one thousand men.

The attack on Bacninh has been deferred until the arrival of the French reinforcements.

HONOURS TO PROFESSOR OWEN.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Professor Owen is to be appointed Knight Commander of the Bath.

GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, DEC. 28.

General Grant is making satisfactory progress from the effects of his fall yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock last night; and the same company's s.s. Teheran, for Colombo and Calcutta, at nine.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 30.

French mail steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.
French mail steamer Oxus, from Suez, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Total week's sales of Cotton ..... 36,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 3,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton ..... 117,000 "
" " Surats ..... nil "
" Stock of Cotton ..... 641,000 "
" " Surats ..... 85,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4d.
The Manchester market has been firmer.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ " "	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loans	102⅜
4½ " French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	51
Oriental Bank shares	£ 12
Chartered "	£ 22-10s.
Do. Mercantile "	£ 17
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£ 56.

Arrival—Berenice.

THE mail steamer will be late this week. Having left Aden only at 8 p.m., on Friday she can scarcely reach Bombay before Thursday afternoon.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Museat regarding the expedition which His Highness the Sultan sent in pursuit of the rebellious army which lately threatened to attack Muscat, says:—"Seyyed Feysal's expedition has been a complete success, and the rebellious tribes of the Wady Semail have all been subjugated. It is generally believed here that as long as Toorkee lives there will be no more risings against his authority. Seyyed Feysal returned on the 3rd December, and since that day the rejoicing has been universal."

HAVING served Government faithfully and with great distinction for a period of more than fifty-two years, Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ali, the chief of the Bombay detective police force, retires from to-morrow on the pension to which he is entitled. He entered the service of Government at the age of twenty-three, and has now reached the advanced age of seventy-five. Although his health has latterly been uncertain, and he has not had the strength to take the same prominent share in the detection of crime as before, his presence in the detective force has been felt to be a strength to it; and so late as August last Sir Frank Souter, we believe, in view to the reorganisation of the detective branch so as to make it a thoroughly efficient force distinct from the rest of the police, found it necessary to obtain the sanction of Government for the continuance to him of Meer Akbar Ali's services until the end of the year. His fame as a detective has been second to that of no other native police officer in this country; and his retirement will be a serious loss to the Bombay police force.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM and suite paid a state visit to the Exhibition on Dec. 23. The *Englishman* says that "H. H. seemed as much pleased and surprised as etiquette would admit of his showing." Mr. Joubert and Colonel Henderson, of the Foreign Office, were in attendance all the time. The visit lasted about two hours.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMERE is reported to have assigned a pension of a hundred rupees a month to the widow of Mr. Johnson, known as the Vizier of Ladakh, whose death at Jummoo early in the present year created some sensation.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS is now in Calcutta, staying at Government House as the guest of the Viceroy.

THE Maharaja of Dumraon has joined the native celebrities now at Calcutta.

MR. H. C. LEVINGE, B. A., Chief Engineer, a veteran of the Public Works Department and one of its most honoured members, was to be banqueted in the Town Hall, Calcutta, this evening by a large gathering of Royal and Civil Engineers, on the occasion of his retirement.

TELEGRAPHING on December 28, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says regarding native public opinion in the capital on the subject of the Concordat:—

There are signs of marked disunion among the leaders of native opinion. The men of extreme views who control the majority of native papers published in English and vernacular alike do not conceal the chagrin which the Concordat has caused them, and are giving vent to their feelings in furious diatribes against the Defence Association and the members of the Government. Lord Ripon so far escapes anything but mild censure, all blame being thrown upon his advisers; but it is obvious that with the Bengal Tenancy Bill looming over the landed interest, a great change will soon take place in the attitude of native leaders towards the Viceroy. Men of moderate views among the native community accept the Concordat as a way out of the difficulty, and like sensible men are ready to do all in their power to heal the breach created by the late agitation. In proof of my assertion that disunion prevails I need only refer to the proceedings at a meeting of the National Mahomedan Association yesterday, called to consider the Concordat. Many most influential Mahomedans attended. Moulvi Ahmed Hossein, who occupied the chair, said that he thought that practically the compromise would become a dead-letter, because in the Mofussil—of which he could speak from twenty years' experience—cases in which Europeans were concerned were made over entirely to Joint Magistrates or Deputy Magistrates, and seldom or never did District Magistrates sit to hear such cases. Nawab Syed Vilayat Ali said that he quite approved of the compromise, and did not think that it was necessary to oppose it. A native barrister, Mr. Lutfur Rahman, one of a class of agitators only too common here, after expressing the wish that his name might not appear in any report of the proceedings, attacked the compromise in unmeasured terms, until having indulged in strong personalities he was reproved by Moulvi Serajul Islam, who rose to order, and proposed that the discussion should be postponed until after the next meeting of the Legislative Council. This was agreed to."

SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW, ex-Lord Mayor of London, called at Madras last week from Ceylon. He is making the grand tour of the world, and is accompanied by his wife, Lady Waterlow, who is some five-and-thirty, if not forty, summers his junior. He visited the Banqueting Hall, and then proceeded on his way to the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE belief gains ground at home, the *Pioneer's* London correspondent says, that Lord Ripon will return to England in the early summer of 1884; and he adds:—It is not yet decided whether or not Mr. Goschen will be his successor. The Government will most assuredly endeavour to obtain a good man, and if Mr. Goschen would withdraw his previous objection and accept the office, everybody in this country would rejoice to see him occupying the place now filled by Lord Ripon. The *Pioneer* ought to know that Lord Ripon has reconsidered the question of retiring from the Viceroyalty before his term of office is up. It was last year his intention to go home in 1883. The Ilbert Bill agitation made him change his mind.

IT is announced from Simla that a portion of the office of Major Cole, Royal Engineer, the curator of Ancient Monuments in India, will be dismissed in the middle of next month. Commenting on this fact, the *Englishman* says:—

"Considering the work lately done in Delhi, at Agra and Lahore, and about to be undertaken in Alwar, discharging any part of an office that has such an undertaking in hand is a matter to be regretted. The singularity of the Sanghao domes, the architectural representations in bas-relief in Eusofzai, the Corinthian capitals of Eusofzai, the Sanghao capitals and pilasters, the general characteristics of Eusofzai, have been described and illustrated. As also the Sanghao monastery and sculptures, the Tangi monastery, the upper monastery at Natta, the monastery at Mian Khan, the sculpture of Maya, the mother of Buddha, from the Sanghao buildings, suggested by the woman and eagle, have all been admirably described by Major Cole. It is thus most false economy, after a body of well-selected draftsmen have been trained to this work, to dismiss them. The whole question of the ancient buildings and sculptures of India requires to be formulated and well-illustrated, and the antiquities simply and accurately described, and no one can do this better than Major Cole, R.E."

DR. FORBES WATSON, who is about to return to India, has read before the Society of Arts at home a paper embodying the results of his recent experiments on Rhea's fibre.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PLAYFAIR, who has been busy writing a history of English relations with Algiers, has discovered in the State Paper Office records of all the British captives of the corsairs for more than two hundred years, and much other important information.

A REPORT is published in the *New York World*, but should be accepted with reserve, to the effect that the notice of the State department has been called to the British seizure of a fortification on an island near the eastern terminus of the Panama Canal, and that some action is expected to be taken by the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. The *Herald's* correspondent sends a depressing report as to the progress made by the engineers at the canal.

PROTAP CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR, the Hindu Church reformer, was in Chicago last month. On Nov. 10 he was tendered a banquet by the Channing Club, a society composed of Unitarians. He was to leave for San Francisco on Monday, and there embark for China.

SOME time ago the Sultan of Morocco, in a fit of cheap generosity, ceded to Spain a port which all the ingenuity of the Spanish Admiralty has never succeeded in finding. Another place is now reported to have "softly and silently vanished away." While preparing a new map of the American Customs districts, the Treasury Department of the United States recently discovered the name of a certain port of entry which, although it figured upon the official lists, was not mentioned on any map of modern date. The coast survey Bureau could not specify the whereabouts of the missing harbour; but it was finally established that there had once been such a place in Maryland, and that it had been washed away by the sea fifty years ago. Yet up to last month the place was borne upon the treasury books as one of the ports of entry of the United States; and, moreover, a person calling himself the collector of the port had been drawing his salary with the most unfailing regularity for a quarter of a century or more. This would seem to be the known worst of stories about English boroughs and municipal corporations before the Reform Bill of 1832.

ACCORDING to the *Penang Gazette* of December 19, "it is rumoured among the Chinese in Penang that notice has been given to foreign residents that in China emigration will be put a stop to at the end of this year, as all the available able-bodied men will be called up as conscripts in order to be drilled. War is supposed to be inevitable between China and France. The news has been wired to Penang *vid* Singapore."

AT a meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce on Nov. 27, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this chamber desires to memorialise the convention of Australasian delegates, earnestly requesting them to take into consideration the present prohibitive cost of telegraphic messages to Europe and India in connection with the offer of the chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to reduce the charges, provided the Governments of the Australasian colonies will pledge themselves to make good any loss of revenue occasioned by such reduction."

SIR FREDERICK WELD, Governor of the Straits Settlements, returned to Singapore on the 12th instant, in the Government steam yacht Sea Belle, after a lengthened visit to Penang and the Native States. He was received at Larut with great rejoicings by the Chinese miners, and his visit to the other State was full of interest, being probably his final tour before his departure for home on leave of absence.

WE take the following statistics of Asiatic exploration of late years from the *Athenæum*:—"During the last twenty-nine years the Asiatic continent has been explored by 323 Russian travellers who have made reports of their journeys. From 1854 to 1874 the yearly average number of explorers was ten, and from 1875 to 1883 it has been seventeen. On the shores of the Euphrates, on the Atrek, the Upper Oxus, the Tarim, and the Yellow River, the Russian explorers met English, German, Swedish, and other Western European explorers; but in the Tekke Oasis, the basin of the Lob Nor, in Northern Tibet, in Mongolia, in Dzungaria, and in Manchuria, the Russian explorer hardly ever met an explorer of any other nation. The following statistics will illustrate the activity of the Russian explorers in Asia. Eighty-four explorers travelled through Western Turkistan, i.e., the basin of Lake Aral and the Turkoman district; fifty-four explored Eastern Siberia, with the exception of the Amur and the coast district; forty-five explored Manchuria, Mongolia, and Dzungaria; thirty-seven explored Western Siberia, with the exception of the steppes; twenty-two explored Transcaucasia and Asiatic Turkey; seventeen explored the Kirghiz, the Orenburg, and the Siberian steppes; fifteen explored China; fourteen explored Persia and Afghanistan; thirteen explored Corea, Japan, and the Saghalien and the Kurile Islands; eleven explored Eastern Turkistan and Tibet; four explored India and Ceylon; and three explored Indo-China and the Sunda Islands."

MILITARY NEWS.

A MEERUT correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—"It is evident His Royal Highness is determined that his tenure of office shall not be that of a *roi faineant*, but intends to bring the troops under his command to a degree of smartness which shall compare with that of the parade-ground in England. Still the conditions of military service in India are very different from those in the old country, and it may be that His Royal Highness may himself learn something from the troops under his command, which may be looked upon as almost a picked body of men ready to march anywhere and do anything at a moment's notice."

CAPT. E. V. P. MONTEITH, is appointed 3rd Squadron Commander 1st Sind Horse, and Capt. Abbott becomes 3rd Squadron Commander 2nd Sind Horse.

LIEUT. THE HON. J. P. VEREKER, F-2 Battery R.A., has been appointed to C-B. R. H. A., and proceeds to England to join his new battery for duty.

LIEUT. R. L. RETTALACK, East Kent Regt., having resigned his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is ordered to proceed to Hongkong and join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, and Lt. C. N. Watts under similar circumstances is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, the Derbyshire.

VET. SURGEONS S. GILLESPIE, A. C. Webb, and A. Rostock return to England, on completion of their tour of foreign service.

OFFICERS belonging to Volunteer corps, the commanding officer of which is in direct account with the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, are to be allowed, when the state of the reserve stock permits, to obtain rifles or carbines (of the pattern in use with the corps) and ammunition, on payment requisitions countersigned by the commanding officers, and containing a certificate to the effect that the arms are for the *bond fide* use of officers. Such arms are not saleable beyond the corps concerned; they must be accounted for in the equipment ledger of the corps, and on an officer leaving India and being unable to transfer the arm so obtained to another officer of the same corps, it will be returned to the Ordnance Department.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RIFLE RANGE.—We regret to hear that a painful accident, terminating fatally, occurred at Rawalpindi a few days ago, the particulars of which have just reached us. Two officers of the Volunteers went to the Artillery butts for practice: one of them fired and made a bull's-eye, and the man who was detailed to mark covered the mark, retired to his butt. Just then the other officer lay down and fired, when the marker was seen to come out from behind the target and run a distance of some twenty yards to his butt. It then struck the officers that he must have been behind the target; and on their going up, the man was found dead, having been shot through the heart. The target was a paper one; and it is supposed that it had fallen forward, and that the marker ran out to set it, omitting to show the danger flag, evidently thinking that he would be able to get back to his butt before the next shot was fired. This action of his was not noticed by either of the officers, one of whom was engaged in cleaning his gun, and the other in lying down and getting into position for his shot. The deceased had done service as a Volunteer marker for some time. There seems no doubt that had he not omitted to show the danger flag the accident which ended so fatally would not have occurred.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY OFFICERS' TENTS.—The *Madras Mail's* correspondent, describing the preparations at the Bengalore camp-of-exercise, says:—Madras being unequal to the supply, some have been brought from Bombay, and the Bombay captain's tent especially commands our respect and admiration. It used to be said in the days of the Pindaree wars that a Madrasee could always discriminate between a Bengal and a Bombay brother in arms, by observing his horse and his tent, the Qui-Hye being always the better-mounted man, and the duck the better housed; and this distinction still seems to pursue the latter. A double-poled tent which could contain an ordinary bungalow inside of it, partitioned off into rooms by heavy curtains, forms the simple shelter of the Bombay captain, and leads one to wonder what a Bombay major's lieutenant-colonel's ideas on the subject of tent accommodation must be."

THE FATAL AFFRAY WITH THIEVES AT PESHAWAR.

A PESHAWER correspondent sends the Lahore paper the following account of the attempted theft from the Sapper lines at Peshawar:—"Apparently the scoundrels had been loafing about the greater part of the night in the vicinity of the west-end lines. The native officer in charge of the 31st Native Infantry guard sent out a party of two sepoys and a naick, as he had some suspicion that the men were loafing about; and they after moving on to the general parade ground—in front of their guard—and remaining therefor a little time, came back and reported that there were some dozen men or so moving about silently in the open. The naick apparently having probably noticed that they were observed, moved on towards the Sapper and Miner lines; and as far as I can make out, with a view to carrying off some of the Sappers and Miners mules, ensconced themselves in an old tank close by the guard. I must here mention that an officer of the 9th Bengal Cavalry told me that one of the native officers going his round at a somewhat earlier hour, accompanied by a dog, was suddenly struck by seeing the animal run up to a ditch by the roadside, sniff about for a second or two, and then growl. He walked up and found a man in the ditch, who, on being addressed, jumped out and ran away; as did others, who suddenly appeared out from the same ditch. I believe the naick of Sappers and Miners guard was going round relieving sentries, when the *budmashes*—who were in the tank—fired at and wounded a sepoy who was with him. The naick himself, so far as I understand, rushed at and grappled with the man who had fired, some of whose companions joined in and shot the naick. One man was struck on the shoulder. In the hurry, the ladder left a double-barrelled rifle, a big knife, and (so I heard) a pistol; but none of them picked up and carried off the naick's carbine. Apparently, they must have fired at the sepoy purely from spite. All this happened shortly after 2 a.m.; and I happened to hear the shots, as I was awake at that hour. The chowkidars all say that the celebrated Karmal Khan is about, and has been in the city for the last three days."—*Pioneer.*

THE DISTURBANCES IN BIKANEER.

WRITING to the *Pioneer* from Camp Kuchawan, Marwar, on the 21st inst., a correspondent with the force sent from Nusseerabad against the turbulent Thakurs of Bikaneer, says:—"The force under Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B., consisting of half a battery of Royal Artillery, two companies of the Worcestershire Regiment, a wing of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, the Merwarra Battalion, and half a company of Bombay Sappers and Miners, arrived at Kuchawan to-day having left Ajmere on the 16th instant. The road from Ajmere runs almost due north to Kuchawan, leaving the great Sambhur Salt Lake to the west. Passing through Salamabad and Parbutsar, the scene of many an exploit of Ameer Khan, the track becomes sandy, and the country at this season has a bare sterile appearance. But the stubble fields show what the soil can yield at autumn harvest, and the light sandy plain with favourable rains produces a splendid crop. The transport is entirely dependent on camels, and luckily the neighbouring states are rich in strong, swift beasts, so that no difficulties have been experienced in carriage. From Parbutsar the track runs to Magiana some five miles distant from the famous marble quarries of Makrana. The white marble, which is known all over India, lies in a long narrow ridge rising out of a sandy plain. From the quarries, it is conveyed in carts to the village of Makrana, where some 150 families, chiefly Mahomedans, are employed in rough-hewing and carving. Orders for temples and houses are received and executed in Makrana, and the work is taken piecemeal from Makrana by road to Nawa station, and thence to its destination. Outside the quarries, lying half-buried in the sand, were some exquisite pieces of carving, made years ago for a neighbouring Rajah, who died before the work was completed. His successor, according to custom, has not thought fit to complete the work, and the white marble flowers in the sand remain to point the moral of man proposing and God disposing. It is to be hoped that the artist, if he loved his art, died also before he saw his work cast aside in the dust. A light tramway from Makrana to Nawa would greatly develop the quarries, as the marble which is now going to all parts of India has to be laboriously dragged in bullock carts through the deep heavy sand. Kuchawan—at which place the force is halted to-day—is a large city with a strong, picturesque hill fort. A steep paved road runs to the top of the citadel, whence a grand view is obtained to the Salt Lake of Sahbbur in one direction, and over the plains towards Didwana in the other. The country looks a very desert now, but in the rains it is covered with fine grain crops. Not the least interesting feature in Kuchawan is the old Rajput, Rao Bhadur Keari Singh of Kuchawan. He is Rajput of the old school, handsome and courteous, with his son, grandson and great-grandson growing up around him. He has witnessed many changes, and the events of 1857 are but as yesterday to him. It is pleasant to witness the perfect friendship which exists between him and his brethren, among whom he recognises an Agarwal family as well as his rahtor bhai-bunds. The old chief understands the country better than most and he descanted at length on the advantages of keeping the British power *en evidence* by the march of a force through the country. At every place the population flock out to see the mysterious topkhana, which has hitherto been a thing of rumour to them, and their curiosity is well rewarded by a sight of the smart battery with its fit-looking horses. One hears that the combination in the Bikaneer State is breaking up, but whether this is so or not, there can be no doubt that the march of a force such as ours will have a beneficial effect on this wild part of the country, which up to the present has only heard of British arms. If it is true that the Thakurs of Bikaneer are submitting, the fact can only be due to the fear caused by the approach of the force, and whatever may happen, the expedition will be attended with lasting salutary results."

SUJANGARH, DEC. 25.

THE troops reached Sujangarh this (Christmas) morning, and made a very picturesque and imposing spectacle as they marched past His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, and his quaintly equipped following. The Maharaja had come rapidly down from his capital to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, and after exchanging greetings with Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., and Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B., the whole party moved on to the camp. Like the country we have passed through, Sujangarh stands in a sea of sand, and at night or early morning one could almost believe that it was really Christmas as one walks through the cold sand lying white under the stars.

As anticipated, the approach of the force has resulted in the submission of the insubordinate Thakurs and the chief leaders of the Bidawat clan; Bahadur Singh of Bidasar and the Thakur of Sandwa surrendered themselves to Colonel Bradford early this morning. Though this news may be a source of disappointment to the troops, nothing could have happened more fortunately, for it will now be possible to restore peace to this wild country without bloodshed. With the bad and bitter feeling which existed between the nobles and the Darbar a conflict would have resulted in all the evils of a semi-civilized warfare, and if our force has no fighting to do, its presence will be fully justified if its moral influence has been sufficient to put an end to the dangerous state of things which obtained in Bikanir up to yesterday.

The expedition will be a valuable experience, as the dead continued obstacle of deep sand has tried the powers of our men and horses to the utmost. The troops both European and native, are in excellent condition and health, and their conduct has been admirable on the march. General Gillespie has insisted on the necessity of each soldier having some coffee and bread before starting and it is due to this in a great measure that men come in unfagged after really trying marches. Fifteen and sixteen miles a day through heavy sand is no trifle, and the wonderful way in which the guns and wagons of F-2 get over the country will convince the wild dacoit Thakurs of Northern Rajputana that desert inaccessibility is an obstacle that Major Turnbull and his men can afford to despise. The difficulties of transport are lessened by the capital supply of camels of the country; but however good the camels may be, it is no easy matter to load a camel in the dark cold mornings when one's hands and senses are frozen. Nature, which has not been lavish of her favours in this tract, has made the life of camels possible by the growth of khejra trees, which dot the country like gallows trees, and it is a sad reflection for us who live in more favoured spots to think that there are years when not only camels, but men and women must look to the leaves and bark of the khejra for their daily food. The people of Bikanir are cunning cooks, and the *Bhurrut* grass, which runs its prickly husk into our clothes and bedding in a way never to be forgotten, can be made into a bread which is not bad when one is hungry. One stout-looking cultivator told me that he never touched barley or wheat and that *bhurrut* bread had been given in his destiny. Such a destiny! but the desert is not all bad, for the cholera pest and many other evils are unknown up here.

To-night Colonel Bradford entertains the officers at dinner, and to-morrow, it is to be hoped, we shall have a halt. Our march is enlivened by the band of the Merwarra Battalion which plays up pluckily, but to-day there is a mournful rumour that the mouthpiece of the cornet has been lost in the sand. The sand is deep enough for the big drum to be lost in if the drummer were so inclined. At the border the force was joined by a squadron of cavalry, the Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Forces, under Major P. Smith. Have the following officers now in camp: With F-2 R. A.—Major Turnbull, Lieutenants G. L. W. Grierson and Vesey; with the Worcestershire—Major E. Carrington, Lieutenants L. Conyngham and Edwards; with the 8th Bombay Native Infantry—Major Tandy, Lieutenants, Campbell, Meiliss, and C. A. Brown; with the Merwarra Battalion—Major C. M. Creagh, V.C., and Lieutenant Moore; with the Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Coles, R. E. Captain J. Stevenson is Staff Officer to General Gillespie, and Lieutenant C. A. Kemball is Transport Officer. Doctors Wilkins and Flood are in medical charge.

Colonel Bradford's camp has marched with the force from Ajmere, and he is accompanied by Dr. Spenser and Mr. Lawrence. Captain Lock on special duty in Marwar has been of the greatest assistance to the force during their march through Marwar territory.—*Pioneer.*

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

THE latest attempt to explain the manner in which the Ilbert Bill compromise was effected is made by the *Indian Daily News*, which says:—"So far as we know, Mr. Evans is not a member of the Defence Association. He has rightly considered that his position as a Member of the Legislative Council of India precluded him from taking part in the opposition out-of-doors a to measure he might have to discuss in Council, and his conduct in this respect contrasts most favourably with that of Mr. W. W. Hunter. As the *Pioneer* has mentioned names, we may state for the information of our readers that the Defence Association put forward no representative and no representations. The attack came from the Government, and the Association waited for the Government to bring forward any modifications it chose. The Association, as we think rightly, considered that it could not approach the Government without placing itself in a false position, and compromising to some extent the position of the European community. The optional clause was thrown out of the Council without a vote. The Council had agreed to hold a great meeting on December 31, and two days after it had come to this decision, it was called upon to discuss what is now known as the Concordat with the Government. Mr. Evans, acting not as the Delegate or Representative of the Association, but as an independent Member of the Council, charged to defend the interests of the European community; and as the Member of the Council, who had a personal recollection of the events of 1872, held in the Council, but in a stronger degree, that position which he took up on February 2, and which was made clear by the reference to him in the Viceroy's speech of March 9. Fortunately, for all parties there was one Member of the Government who had taken no part in the conflict, and who was bound to neither side. The inheritor of a great name, a man of distinguished ability, and a man whom it is impossible not to esteem and respect and regard—Sir Auckland Colvin—has proved himself a true friend to India, and the one man to find the key to the difficult position in which the Government had landed itself. Between such men as Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Evans frankness and honesty and reasonableness was a matter of course. The result was that the basis of an agreement was arrived at, and then, Mr. Ilbert having been brought to agree, Mr. Evans had only to wait upon the Council of the Defence Association and explain the terms which the Government were willing to concede for an agreement to be come to. But he was not the mouth-piece of the Association, nor its representative, and it will be an injustice to him for the very considerable part he has taken, and derogatory to the Association, to allow the statements of the *Pioneer* on this head to remain uncontradicted. The movement was a movement on the part of the Government,—a movement made with the assurance that no Englishman in India desired to see the Viceroy or the Government humiliated. The compromise is one which alone could be effective as a compromise. As a matter of opinion, we are entirely at one with those of the native papers who say that it would have been simpler to withdraw the Bill. But, short of the withdrawal of the Bill, we are free to confess that, whilst the Bill could only enable at most 135 natives, and whilst it will enable only 3, there are circumstances connected with the administration of the Criminal Courts in India which, to our thinking, makes the concession of a Jury in the case of all District Magistrates a matter of the first moment to the community. Besides this, the European community are not likely to abandon their organisation. There are other questions concerning their status and their rights in India which will need united action, although they need not be discussed with any of that bitterness which has marked the controversy about the Ilbert Bill. The passage of that Bill, too, will have to be watched, so that we, for one, are not going to fall into the mistake that, because the disputants have been able to find a common ground, the whole matter is settled for good and all."

THE *Englishman* says:—"It will become necessary for the planter to bind himself by putting his signature to a sort of schedule in the deeds of the Defence Association, never to neglect the right of option when he has an opportunity of using it. "It is only in this way that the compromise which was offered by Government House to the Defence Association can be properly turned to account. The Behar planter who is in the position of ryot to his zemindar must make him understand that, however willing he might be to submit his case to the jurisdiction of a native magistrate, he would break his caste if he did not claim the benefit of the jury option clause. And it must be understood also that to be a member of the Defence Association and loyally to adhere to its rules is to belong to the highest European ca

Council, who have turned their backs upon the Viceroy, have set a dangerous example by lending any sort of countenance to a class of mischievous agitators. But it is really a matter for congratulation that those who were never weary of proclaiming that they would be satisfied with nothing less than the complete withdrawal of the Bill, have achieved only a partial success, and there must be some hollowness in their professions of complete satisfaction at the understanding which has been at last arrived at. But when the balance is struck, there appear to be many more reasons against the compromise than for it. The writer does not approve of the concordat because it was quite unnecessary and because "it was a set thrown to quiet a pack of hounds who were howling at the natives and the Government." While the agreement has effaced the difference of race between European and native judges, it has at the same time created a far more reprehensible difference between European and native prisoners. So long as the natives have not been conceded the right of trial by jury, which has been granted to the Europeans in this case, the compromise must be regarded as one sided. It is like giving an inch in return for an ell. It would not have been a great loss to the natives if the Government had entirely withdrawn the Bill, rather than confer some shadowy advantage by passing it in its new order. Europeans will, no doubt, be now tried in the courts of native magistrates, but the trial will virtually be conducted by jurors of their own nationality. It is a noteworthy fact ;that the right of referring a case to the High Court, where a judicial officer happens to differ from the verdict of the jury, will only be granted to the native session judge and not the magistrate. The native community will not, at least for the present, regard with perfect confidence the decisions of the superior tribunal in cases where a European is concerned, seeming the attitude which most of the High Court judges had assumed towards the Ilbert Bill.

THE *Gujerati*, like the *Hindoo Patriot*, heads its article "Peace with Dishonour." The writer looks upon the concordat with deep dismay and sorrow. He says that the insulting compromise has made the natives speechless with astonishment, and has filled them with dejection and despair. On the other hand, the Defence Association is holding its head very high, and in their hour of triumph is snapping its fingers at the unfortunate natives. The Viceroy is at last frustrated in his benevolent object. Administrative inconvenience will be considerably increased, and the concessions which have been made to the agitators are very important. We behold withsatisfaction that in many quarters a movement has been set on foot for the purpose of forwarding a protest to the Supreme Government. But we must say that no good will come of it. After all that he has experienced, Lord Ripon will not now dare to be on the side of the natives. The natives should not, however, allow themselves to be carried away by their indignation. It is their duty to continue their support to and sympathy with the Viceroy, though the capitulation sufficiently indicates that the progress of the natives towards the removal of their political disabilities has been retarded for the next fifty or hundred years.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that while the Europeans will have to submit to their trial by native judges, the jury clause will afford many offenders a convenient door of escape from the consequences of their misdeeds. The writer is, however, sure that in finally settling the details of the measure, Lord Ripon will take particular care to see that the ends of justice are in no way frustrated. Now is the duty of the natives to make such suggestions as might be worthy of consideration by the Goverament before passing the Bill into law. The paper thinks that the people of this presidency are best fitted for the work, as it is of opinion that while the Babus are as fanatical and mischievous as the Europeans, the people of Madras are too quiet and mild. The writer is fully impressed with the belief that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon will not fail to do his best for the natives, in connection with any representation that they might think proper to make.

THE THREATENED NATIVE AGITATION.

Says the *Indian Spectator*:—There was a good deal of consultation to be sure, as there always is, among leading men. But there was no such thing as wirepulling in the sense in which it has been so successfully practised by the powerful Defence Association. The natives are apt pupils, and if your Independent Briton and Anglo-Indian bureaucrat do not set them an example for fairness and moderation, India may, ten or twenty years hence, witness an agitation fifty times stronger in volume if not in vehemence than the revolutionary action of the Defence Association that has now happily been brought to an end. Whatever their poverty of resource and want of intelligent public spirit, natives will crush opposition by their number. There would seem to be some truth in the report that signatures were taken on a memorial. But this was done in the hour of panic caused by alarming telegrams from the opponents—it was merely a preparatory arrangement. Thanks, however, to the good sense of our citizens and the disinterested advice of an English friend on the spot who has already done signal service in the matter, the panic very soon subsided and action was suspended. Very great credit is due to Messrs. Mandlik, Telang and others, especially as they resisted yielding to the generous warmth of some of our prominent politicians, and more especially as they managed the business so well in the absence of the guide and father of the East India Association now for months away from the scene of action. The first announcement of the "concordat" by the Anglo-Indian Defence Association appears to have been incorrect and misleading. No wonder, then, that it struck the Indian public with consternation. But authentic information coming later on, reassured them.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Native Opinion:—Our Town Councillors have been busy for some time with their budget for the next year, and as usual, talking by the yard is the order of the day. According to Dr. Blanc and those who follow him, we have only to create new and well-paid appointments and the Municipal millennium will be accelerated. Perhaps Dr. Blanc has forgotten the thousands of hovels called "human habitations" which exist in Paris and which have not defied the Municipal reformers of that great city. If his carriage and pair do ever plunge into our lanes and alleys, he will see the amount of real work which is before the people, and for which the multiplication of establishment charges is not the remedy. Our municipal government sometimes reminds us of the story of the North-Wind and the Sun in Æsop. Like a tornado they sometimes blow so hard that the poor of the city, in sheer dread wrap themselves the more tightly in their old habits and appliances. For the Municipality there seems to be no kindness and no sunshine. Where is the statutory notice, the summons, the hauling up before the magistrate, the possible or the probable conviction and the lodgment in jail at the public expense? Is this, we ask, the aim and end of all Municipal government? Most of the departments have grown so big that a common petitioner and his case have to travel through many hands before a single reply can be received. We are aware that a large department cannot be managed by one individual; but we maintain that beyond one executive officer a petitioner ought not ordinarily be required to go. The Municipal Commissioner himself should have his four doors open and should devote certain hours of the day to inquiry into people's complaints. From what we have seen and from what we see of the Municipality, we cannot compliment the Corporators on any solid improvements in the organization within the last few years. We are spending the revenue of two large collectorates and people who talk so grand are often found sleeping on vital concerns for months and months together.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT CANARD.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—Considered as a matter of fact, it is certain that the *Times of India* is at fault and culpably so as we are inclined to think. "High official authority in Calcutta" is not sufficient warrant for announcing a crusade on the strength of news which otherwise "would be incredible." Could the high official who furnished this information, be discovered and dismissed the service, his punishment would be richly merited. We have heard a great deal about racial antipathies lately, and we are always given to understand that Lord Ripon has excited them. In the present case, the *Times of India* accuses Lord Ripon of stirring up religious dissension between Catholics and Protestants. Our contemporary adopts the tone of a champion of the Faith and pretends to be acting on the defensive against a declared enemy of the Establishment. But it has since been clearly proved that the alarm was a false one in spite of "such high official authority in Calcutta as precludes the possibility of mistakes."

The *Times of India* becomes therefore the real aggressor and is open to the charge of having attempted to excite against Lord Ripon the *odium theologicum*, and that too without the slightest provocation. It is impossible to discover what should cause a reputable and responsible journal to publish news of such an inflammatory kind without first making certain of its accuracy. Religious antipathy is so easily roused and is at the same time so hurtful in its consequences that it is not too much to expect from a paper like the *Times of India* great reluctance and caution in giving credit or currency to the announcement that a Catholic, who happens to be Viceroy, is about to take advantage of his authority to strike a blow at Protestantism. It is far more likely that Lord Ripon would rather avoid being mixed up with the question of disestablishment as much as possible, and indeed, many who long for and expect the downfall of the establishment in India believe that the appointment of a Catholic Viceroy has given it a longer lease of life by protracting the period of discussion and postponing the final decision of the question. And moreover, whether it may seem astonishing to the *Times of India* or not, Catholics are very little about the question of establishment and disestablishment.

We are sorry to find our contemporary solemnly endorsing the singular opinion formed by his name-sake of Printing-House Square as to the mental capacity of people who change their religion late in life. After so many Protestant journals have amused themselves with making fun of the *Times's* censure of Lord Ripon and proving it to be unmitigated non-sense we can fully understand our contemporary's *reluctance* in agreeing with the opinion. The *Times of India's* long tirade against Lord Ripon winds up with the verdict "that he has headed his private judgment to a priest, and that the trouble and excitement in which he will involve all India is as nothing to the approbation of Father Kerr." We sincerely pity Father Kerr's position if he has to combine in his own person the functions of Viceroy and chaplain his responsibility is heavy. The insinuations as to the guardianship of Lord Ripon's private judgment are of the common type and unworthy of serious argument. But we feel bound to say that we view the attempt to excite religious antipathy against Lord Ripon with great indignation. The discovery of a mare's nest is not warrant sufficient for an attack upon the Viceroy on account of his creed. In making this wanton attack upon Lord Ripon the *Times of India* seems to have neglected to take the most ordinary precautions, for how otherwise could it have published an announcement of a most important kind only to have it officially denied? The denial we print elsewhere, here it is sufficient to say that the report published by the *Times of India* has been fairly contradicted. A paper, which generally treats all religions with very scant courtesy, has therefore gone out of its way to proclaim a sort of holy war against the Catholic Viceroy. Such conduct is in every way worthy of censure, especially when based upon a misstatement of fact.

THE *Bombay Guardian* remarks on the disestablishment question:—"We believe that the disconnection of Church and State is desirable every where, India included; but we are far from thinking that a Roman Catholic Viceroy is the man to accomplish it. It is true that the Roman Catholic Church as well as the English is subsidized by the State in India, only in a less degree, and on this ground it may be pleaded that the denominational stand of the Viceroy that makes the change, need not be considered. But the difference in the measure of support given to the two churches is so considerable, that the greatest outcry will be made by the Anglican Establishment. We may also believe that the Romanists will be comforted for their own loss by the thought that the English Church is severed from the State. We fancy that the leading statesmen will be glad of the disestablishment, provided the odium of it does not attach to him, and will not object to let it be done by Lord Ripon if he is willing to bear whatever odium may accrue."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on Dec. 4 at the offices, Leadenhall-street. Mr. Thomas Sutherland presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, hoped, in its closing words, that the results of the year's working would be considered fairly satisfactory in the circumstances in which the company's business had had to be carried on in the past year. The enormous steam-ship building of the last few years, a very great deal of which was of a highly speculative character, combined with a generally indifferent condition of trade, had brought the returns from property of this class—he dared not say to the lowest point, for it was impossible for him to imagine what depths they might have yet to fathom, but at all events to a very low ebb indeed. It was in these circumstances that it was hoped the shareholders would consider the dividend satisfactory, and the directors had again taken those steps, which the proprietors had so frequently approved, of providing for the reserves of the company in such a way as to assure its future welfare. Passing to the accounts, he observed that the first item which would attract their attention was the considerable credit under the head of transport service, £142,904, on which they were that year paying a very large Government the item of pilotage was to be retired only after the Canal Company had paid a dividend of 21 and 23 per cent. respectively, and these dividends, seeing the very poor prospects of the shipping trade might be distant for very many years. Then they would perhaps remember that under the Government convention no reduction was to be made in the tolls, which were to remain at 10f. until after the Canal Company had paid 25 per cent., but under the convention with the shipowners the tolls commenced to be reduced from the 1st January, 1885, and they would divide with the Canal Company half their profits up to the moment when the Canal Company paid 25 per cent.—that was to say, for every 1 per cent. the Canal Company received over the and above their present payment, the shipowners would receive half back in reduction of their dues. What that amount would be per ton it was impossible to say, but the financial result to the Canal Company would be that by the time they came to pay 25 per cent. they would have retired to the shipowners in reduction of dues (in addition to the pilotages, in addition to the abolishing of the surtax, and in addition to waiving their claims to small and pettifogging expense, charged at present) no less than 12,000,000f., not one farthing of which would have been realized by the Canal Company under the Government contract. By that contract, too, after paying 25 per cent., the Canal Company were to go on accumulating profits and giving reductions up to, he believed, 51 per cent., when it was expected that a rate of 5f. would be reached. Under the shipowners' convention, however, after the Canal Company had paid 25 per cent., the whole of the surplus profits would go to the reduction of dues, which would be reduced, therefore, to say nothing of the other points of superiority—such as that of having a Board in London (*comité consultatif* as it was called), the means for paying the tolls in London, and for having many other minor questions settled—the financial advantages to the shipowning interest under the convention made on Friday evening were very considerable and very important. They were blamed in some quarters because they had not done anything at all to do with M. de Lesseps. If it was said that they ought to have gone in for a separate and independent Suez Canal. They had been told that they could have made a canal through the Valley of the Jordan, or a ship railway, or a fresh water canal to Cairo, and then across the Nile to Suez in that way. In fact, any number of schemes had been put forward, any one of which was excellent in itself and practicable or otherwise, but not one of which was within measurable distance of ever being properly promoted. As shipowners they had to deal with practical facts, and their interest was first to get their ships through the canal as quickly as possible, and secondly to have as fair arrangements with the Suez Canal Company as were obtainable, with due justice to that company's interests. He did not believe after the difficulties which the company had to encounter that any section of our countrymen would endeavour to rob them of their rights which they had a just claim to. Mr. Edward Thorton, C.B., having seconded the motion, a short discussion followed, which sadly lacked unanimity in their expressed at the position of the company and the progress it had made in the past few years. The chairman, in reply to questions, stated that by the shipowners' convention the pilotage dues would be taken off by the Suez Canal Company on the 1st of July next, while the surtax of 50 centimes would be abolished from the 1st of January next. The advantage of those particular concessions would be to this company between £6,000 and £8,000 a year. With regard to the coal and stores, he admitted that the company had a little "nest-egg" there. Seeing that they spent nearly £400,000 a year on coal, they had always advised the policy of a rise in price to have something on which to fall back to equalize the matter. The report was then adopted unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the dividend and bonuses, making altogether 15 per cent. for the year), and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors. Mr. Baddeley, one of the auditors, testified to the safety of all the securities of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

SENSIBLE WOMEN.

A SENSIBLE woman takes life philosophically, which is by no means the same as tepidly or unfeelingly. What she can conquer by calm, strong resistance she does; what she cannot conquer she submits to patiently and quietly. Where a shriek, would free her from danger she would scream as loudly as her neighbours; but where it would do nothing for her own safety and much for the distraction of those who hasther, she keeps a calm laugh, and betrays nothing even to the reeds. If found of the country and her fate lands her at Bermondsey she makes the best of what she has, and refuses to shape the wood of her house tree into a cross she can never forget. Certainly, Bermondsey is no Arcadia, and those who come down in Somersetshire was a very heaven of rural beauty. But if she cannot have it? What is the use of crying over the inevitable, of desiring the impossible of trying to churn the split milk into butter? When she married her dear Janus she married into the contingencies of a clergyman's life among which is counted the necessity of taking what will give a sufficient amount of family bread. And again, if on the other hand she has been used to the intellectual life and vivacity of London, she does not moon away her life in unavailing regrets when she is sent down to that desolate companionless living on the edge of the fens, but sets herself to make the garden trim, and the house pretty and houselike within and when she is forced to look out she speaks of the sense of expanse in the sky and not of the ugly dreariness of the landscape, nor yet of the desolate solitude of her surroundings. She is far too sensible to spend her strength in regrets, and she thinks the best way of bearing burdens of all kinds is to pad them with cheerfulness, and not to cast her shoulders sore with unavailing irritation. Things which have to be done at any cost, things which have to be borne at any price, she does and bears with the wise courage of common sense, by which she avoids the pains courted by fretfulness, and, in making the best of things, has always something in her hand which at least is relatively good. Cheerful and fond of children, as all sensible women are and must be to deserve the style and name, she is the life of the small brood when they gather in little groups or isolated units, still, strange and shy, in the drawing-room where they are the guests of the hour. If the hostess is inapt the sensible woman supplies her deficiencies and takes her place naturally, as of right and by the orderly arrangement of things. No one knows how she does it, but in a short time she has put all in train, when the ball is set rolling, and the fun of the fair has begun. The children look to her as their leader, and she knows how to smooth away all the difficulties which may arise. She encourages the timid, helps the awakward, gently represses the rude, tames into due subordination, without extinguishing the rampant spirits of the boisterous. She makes herself the centre and the soul but always with moderation; and what, without her, would have been a fiasco for dulness, or a ryot for rudeness, she makes into an evening of which the little creatures talk for weeks after, and remember for years as a glimpse into fairyland. So in any home where she may be with young people long past mere childhood. If a wet day comes she sets everything in motion, and turns what else would have been gloom and *ennui* into pleasure and brisk amusement. And all this is without any kind of self-assertion, though, being a sensible woman, she is rationally fond of amusement for her own share. Still, it is as much, or rather more, for others than for herself that she works at "making things go," and her desire to amuse others is stronger than even her own wish to be amused. The sensible woman takes a healthy interest in her neighbours, but she is by no means a gossip, still less a scandalmonger. At no time will she be brought into the folly of discussing motives, or judging of things by the seamy side of appearances. And if persistently bored by those who find a pleasure in seeing all things *tearers* and all people more or less scoundrels undetected, she does her best to mitigate what she cannot prevent. She has strong principles but she is not an active proselytiser. She lets others think opinion was received very unfavourable by the and they would divide with the Canal Company half their profits up to the moment when the Canal Company paid 25 per cent.—that was to say, for every 1 per cent. the Canal Company received over the and above their present payment, the shipowners would receive half back in reduction of their dues. 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LITERARY PEERS.

THE *Daily News* has the following leading article *a propos* of the announcement that Mr. Tennyson would soon be raised to the peerage:—

"Baronetcies have been offered to poets before, and have been accepted by some and declined by other minstrels. Sir Walter Scott took his honours and rejoiced in a title which, though of modern origin, recalled, in an indistinct fashion, his border ancestors. Southey refused on the score of poverty. Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton, and Lord Macaulay, though all of them writers of poetry, were not poets pure and simple like Mr. Tennyson. Lord Lytton's verse was probably the least remarkable, certainly the least popular part of his work. He, too, was an active politician, and Lord Houghton is at least as well known in politics as in song. Whether Macaulay's lays were poetry (as we incline to believe) or pinchbeck, as Mr. Matthew Arnold has proclaimed, is not a question much to the purpose. He was not made a peer, as Mr. Tennyson is to be, for his poetry alone. The distinction is all but unique, and reflects honour on the Queen as the fountain of honour, on the Prime Minister, and on the House of Peers. Whether it is the most appropriate form of recognition may be open to doubts which we will not at present consider. Mr. Tennyson's own fame can neither lose nor gain by any dignities which may be imposed on him. It is he that confers honour on the House of Lords when he enters it, and even if he did not come of an ancient house, he could afford to look down (like the "Grand Old Gardener") on "claims of high descent." For many years Mr. Tennyson has been the leading poet of the English-speaking race all over the world. With Mr. Browning (whose "Paracelsus" was published almost as long ago as the first volume of which Mr. Tennyson alone was author), the Poet Laureate belongs to an older and stronger generation than our own. Mrs. Ritchie tells us in her pleasant sketch of Mr. Tennyson's life published in *Longman's Magazine* that Mr. Tennyson was come almost to years of discretion when Byron died. He felt the news of that death deeply—felt as if nothing mattered any more." So he belongs, if not actually to the great age—to the age of Scott, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge—to the last generation at least to the race of the Epigoni. Byron's poetry (though one sees no trace of it in Mr. Tennyson's published works) was probably his first poetic love, his first literary inspiration. But in one of his earliest works, "The Lover's Tale," he who has been so little affected in his own style by the style of other men shows a touch of the influence of Shelley.

Mr. Tennyson's poetry, in the opinion of Edgar Allan Poe, is the most beautiful in English literature—perhaps in all literature. Whether critics go as far in their admiration as Poe, or not, it is easy for any one who understands the American writer to see what he meant. In Mr. Tennyson's verse (especially in what he had written when Poe proclaimed his faith) there is as much of the soul of poetry, beauty, and as little of the body, as little "padding," moral, historical, or what not, as in any verse since Sappho's. Beauty of words, beauty of image, beauty of musical sound, those are the immortal qualities of "Mariana," of the "Lotus Eaters," of "Ulysses," of "Œnone," of the "Mort d'Arthur." As soon as a judge of poetry read even the first little volume of Mr. Tennyson's lyrics, he must have felt and known that there was a new hand on the keys. Mr. Tennyson's blank verse was a new sort of blank verse. Here and there a poet had written a few lines like his—Marlowe has almost his cadence now and then, and Blake once attained to it; but the pervading and always present music was entirely novel and original. We do not mean to say that there is no blank verse in the language as good. Milton's is perfect, and perfect for all its purposes and in all its moods are the various measures of Shakespeare's drama. We only mean that Mr. Tennyson's was new, and in its way and in regard to its aims unsurpassed. No one who has ever known them can forget the cadence of "Œnone," and the speech of Ulysses, and the sustained and sweet lament of the "Mort d'Arthur." Had he only written these pieces Mr. Tennyson's fame would live while English letters endure, for the fame of Gray and Collins remains immortal, though the amount of their contributions to English literature is slight in bulk.

It is unnecessary to say that the poems in the two slim volumes of 1841 represent only the beginnings of Mr. Tennyson's performance, though many of his admirers would not barter "Poems" for all his other work. Perhaps his most popular poem will always be "In Memoriam," one of the longest, and (with "Locksley Hall," "Adonais," and "Lycidas") of the most beautiful elegiac poems in the English language. Here the poet's art had a purpose, the purpose of consolation, which it has more than fulfilled, while some of the pieces reach an ideal delight of spiritual excellence which might almost have been thought unattainable by human language. "Maud" is touched, though in a very singular fashion, by the patriotic sentiment of the Crimean war: but "Maud" will always be most admired for its wonderful isolated lyrics, and for the cry of human pain in "Oh, that it were possible," and the lines which follow, lines which are the centre, and as it were the germ, of "Maud." But this is not the place to pass all Mr. Tennyson's poems in review. Down to the present time he has retained, what it is so unusual to retain after youth has gone, the power of composing admirable lyrics. "Rizpah" and "The Voyage of Maeldune" are among the latest and the best remembered. There are those, there probably will be many, who will think that Alfred Tennyson is a nobler designation than Lord Tennyson, and who will regret the change. We are among them. But the point is one for Mr. Tennyson's consideration and not for ours. If "benefactors" deserve to be called "lords," who it may be asked, has deserved the title better than Mr. Tennyson? Who has given so much of the purest and most spiritual pleasure? Who has opened our eyes so much to the beauty of the world? It is a pleasure in the highest degree only to think of his poems, and call them back to mind, all the gallery of pictures, all the choir of delightful sounds all the wit, and all the wisdom. The age which follows ours will, if we may judge by young men's verses, not be rich in poetry. It will look back on the time of Tennyson, of Browning, of Matthew Arnold, as we look back on the great age that followed the Revolution. "It is a delight to live in our days," said Leo X., "and we too, in a humbler way, may be glad to live in our own much-reviled period, which has not lacked the gift of poetry."

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VISITORS.

I removed from the Dak Bungalow here on seeing it, and found as in the case of the gentlemen, above that the KAISER-I-HIND was an excellent Hotel, clean, and comfortable, to an extent I have not yet found in India.

(Sd.) SIR A. D. HOME.

Really a very good Hotel. I had to leave the Dak Bungalow because of its want of cleanliness and was well satisfied with this Hotel. (Sd.) W. H. WELSH.

The cleanest and best managed Hotel, which I have seen in India. There is nothing better in the matter of waiting and cleanliness, in Bombay or Calcutta.

(Sd.) W. LEE-WARNER, C.S.

Have been detained here twelve days by an attack of fever and consider a nice cooking-pot, cleanliness, and plenty of ice greatly assisted my recovery. I cannot speak too highly of this Hotel, and consider it a model one. Milk and bread excellent. (Sd.) RICHARD MORRIS.

Quite satisfied, found every thing clean and comfortable. (Sd.) Col. BANNERMAN, Agent Governor-General C.I. Best Hotel we have been in, in India.

(Sd.) LORD WENLOCK.

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=$5,226,765.62.
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